The Bombay Gazette

11 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

NG.

ENTAL COMPANY.

PORT SAID, MALTA, LONDON, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES.

DEPARTURES.

Captain.	FRIDAY.
J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
C. R. Edwards	14th "
T. Faudough	21st "
S. P. Cole	28th "
C. Gadd	5th Dec.
A. Symons	12th "
A. W. Adamson	19th "
P. Harris	26th "
G. W. Bradley	2nd Jan. 1885.
A. B. Daniell	9th "
S. D. Shallard	16th "

roceed direct to London via M via Marseilles. By the on change vessels at Suez. mouth. the Company's Dockyard, day of sailing to convey

O, STRAITS, CHINA, D AUSTRALIA.

Captains.	On	1884.
A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.
J. C. Rabot	28th	"
A. Perrina	12th	Dec.

ssued at greatly reduced rates, of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON, ndent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SI ROUTE.

ETS from BOMBAY to dia, including the Continental ssued on favorable terms; and or three and six months. Tickets hich allow passengers to travel or and 2nd class by rail from

ILLES ROUTE.

ve BOMBAY for MAR-NDON direct every four weeks ent), and the voyage to the for-d in 19 days in fair weather (21 soon. The railway journey from occupies about 27 hours.

The sea route or via Marseilles, ary across the Continent:—

Second Class Rs. 370.

so issued, for particulars of which on or thereabout, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON, ntinental, P. and O. S. N. Co.

GENERALE ITALIANA.

SITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

HE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each nth at noon, calling at ADEN, EZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and MARSEILLES, starting from every month for BOMBAY, e of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, irst, Second, and Third Class respec-Wine, Infants are allowed free. s and under ten years, half fare. wed liberal discount.

Baggage will be delivered in F CHARGE, to the extent allowed

20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to within three, six, and twelve months te date of LANDING.

other First Class Steamers will leave

Tons.	H.P.	
5,000	700	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
3,000	400	on Monday, 1st Dec.

ayes Apollo Bunder Quay on 10 and 2 Sailing with Passengers and

y Tickets available for 17 days, to or Brighton, both from Genoa and here.

of information and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

ONALE DE NAVIGATION.

R MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 150 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
fares from Marseilles to London are as

d Dover (Mail)..... 1st class a. 7 5 0
.....1st class " 5 10 0

eary luggage will be delivered in London o the extent allowed by the passage ticket. particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

October, 1884.

O- HUNGARIAN

S S. N. Co.

ULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

N BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
	C. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

n and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

TICKETS are now issued available for SIX he following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 250

rates include Wines supplied at meals.

for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and on the 3rd of each month.

any's steam launch will be in attendance at ander on the day of sailing to convey passen-ir luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA-PORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Nov.

will be received on board after sunset on the y to sailing.

or particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c.,

J. JANNI, Agent.

ouse, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct.

AN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

MBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
RON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
AIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
MOD	3,000	H. L. Wilson.	13th do.

d by other first-class steamers at regular

r carries a properly qualified Surgeon and d Wines can be had on board at moderate

have splendid accommodation for first-

Passage Money, Rs. 450.
particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,123 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with r passengers.

well known as a favourite passenger ship nd has very superior accommodation.

articulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Oct., 1884. Agents.

WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH UFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

TORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA LY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

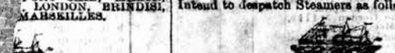
mpany having at a great cost its machinery for the manufacture of erges, great coatings and fabrics of a s now in a position to register orders for e cloths manufactured by this Company e of pure wool throughout, and for bility and finish will be found unsur-

Samples may be had on application to THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Mureh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON, BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW; CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to TREACHER & CO., Ld. PORT ESTABLISHMENT.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS LAWN-TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co. is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

COLONEL ——, Secy., Lawn-Tennis Club, B——, writes :—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn-Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches. Mounted on Cloth and Rollers. COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1884,

CONTAINING ALL THE SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS, STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES, BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES AND THE ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. *Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large Stock (specially selected for India) of

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co. are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

GUNPOWDER.	BULLETS.	CARTRIDGES.
SHOT, ORDINARY.	BULLET MOULDS.	CARTRIDGE CASES.
SHOT, CHILLED.	CAPS.	CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
MEASURES.	WADS.	CARTRIDGE EXTRACTORS.
HUNTING KNIVES.	SUNDRIES.	CARTRIDGE BAGS & BELTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE POWDER.

Nos. 4 and 6 grain specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 lbs. are filled at the Wholesale Rate of Rs. 45 per 25 lbs. case. Net Cash.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS. A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS. Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

TO all those living in Outstations or proceeding on Tour, we can confidently recommend our carefully selected and constantly replenished STOCK of those articles of daily use, which experience has shown are the BEST and most RELIABLE for the DISTRICTS. STORES of all kinds, of guaranteed quality; WINES and SPIRITS of the best brands; SMOKER'S WANTS in the greatest variety; GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ENAMELLED IRONWARE, and innumerable necessary articles for household use; STATIONERY of every description.

GYMKHANA and SPORTING REQUISITES from the best makers. Our varied stock of these will be found unsurpassed.

MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL and VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS in the PHARMACY Department are under the special care of several duly qualified ENGLISH CHEMISTS, to whose charge is also confided our well-known AERATED-WATER Manufactory. Superiority and Purity are thus guaranteed.

Our splendid assortment of ELECTRO-PLATE, LEATHER and FANCY GOODS offers an ample selection for Presents, etc.

☞Price lists and pro-forma Invoices on application.

Pharmacy Branch, Church-gate-street, Bombay. B. PHILLIPS AND CO., TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA. Pharmacy Branch, Boodwar Peth, Poona City.

AERATED WATER.

BAKER'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER, USED.

		Rs.	a.	p.
SODAWATER	per doz.	0	12	0
LEMONADE	"	1	0	0
TONIC	"	1	0	0
GINGERADE	"	1	0	0
RASPBERRY	"	1	0	0
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE	"	1	8	0
ORDINARY EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES	"	2	0	0
IF REQUIRED IN CHAMPAGINE POINTS FOR EMPTIES	"	0	8	0

RESINED RATES TO CLUBS, SHIPPING AND HOTELS.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI, THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES. FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN are now prepared with their LATEST DELIVERY of DRESS MATERIALS, MILLINERY, SUNSHADES, &c., from the best London and Paris houses. Special attention is asked to the many new Fabrics, for Dresses, Costumes, &c., amongst which will be found Specialities, in Stamped and Plain Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Pekin Velours, Rhadamas, Satin, Broches, Moirés, Checked and Plain Surahs, the New Printed Nun's Veiling, Double Nun's Veiling, Beige, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Fancy Cloths, Plain and Twilled Cashmeres.

In Washing Fabrics: Sateens in all colours and shades, French Pompadours, Brocaded, Plain Silk and Spot Zephyrs, Ecru spot, Sprigged and Tambour Muslins.

Fancy Dress Materials, Grenadine, Plain and Broche, Black and Colors, Angora Brocades, Shaded Silk, Canvas Gauze, Self-colored Plumate Muslins, &c.

A very choice selection of Sunshades in all the leading Colours.
Laces in all colours. Jet and Crystal Laces.
Also many Novelties not enumerated above.
Inspection respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS, 67, APOLLO-STREET.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO., OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE VERY BEST GOODS ONLY { HOAR & Co., BOMBAY, } AT LOWEST RATE OF PROFIT.

TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, &c.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. J. AYNE'S HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have from the first day of Kartaksood of Savt. 1941 current COMMENCED TO TRADE as PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS under the style of GIRDHARDASS JAITHABHOY.

CHUGUNMULOOKRAM. RAMJEE HEERJEE.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z." care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non, with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say:—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanabhai and Hormasjee, Attornies for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariffrates.

19, Church-gate-street. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

C. STEPHENS & SONS, (SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.) COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ESTABLISHED 1796. GIRGAUM COACH WORKS, 179, BREACH CANDY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Mill premises, Sparcebaug, at Parell, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1884, at 3.30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet made up to 30th June, 1884.

2nd.—To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 25th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th instant to the 1st proxime, both days inclusive.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SUNDRY STORES, including OILS, TALLOW, WASTE, &c., which will be required by this Railway during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1885.

Particulars of the APPROXIMATE quantities required, Tender forms and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the undersigned, and samples of the stores can be seen at the AGRA, Sabarmati and Khandwa Stores Depôts.

Tenders superscribed TENDERS FOR SUNDRY STORES, should be addressed to the Manager, who will receive them at his office in AJMERE, up to noon of the 1st December, 1884.

The sum of Rs. 100, as earnest-money, must accompany each Tender, and the Manager reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to others, in the same Tender; and he does not bind himself to accept the whole, or any portion of any Tender.

By Order, THO. WOOD. Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Ajmere, 23rd October, 1884.

ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS, 1885.

COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:

THE HONORABLE F. FORBES ADAM.

MEMBERS:

JOHN GORDON, Esq. — NANABHAI R. JIJIBHAI, Esq.
HAJI KASIM MAHOMED SULEMAN, Esq. — K. C. K. OLIVANT, Esq., C.S. — MAJOR A. B. PORTMAN. — E. T. Leith, Esq., L.L.M. — VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esq. — DR. D. MACDONALD, M.D.

SECRETARY: J. GRIDWITHS, Esq.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Natural Products and Artwares of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened at Antwerp on 1st May, 1885, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of Fabrics of all descriptions, Jewellery, Pottery, Wood-carving, Metal-work, Ethnological specimens, &c. &c. &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to Antwerp.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to Antwerp of all Exhibits and will pay freight insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the Exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back at the expense of Government.

All articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary, and all articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled Antwerp Exhibition.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary not later than the 1st February, 1885.

All packages must be delivered by the 15th February 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN CAMERON, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 31st Oct., 1884. Agents.

PEARSE & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs 25 per share has been made payable at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, on MONDAY, the 17th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES PEARSE,
Secretary and Manager.

ESTATE OF MAJOR F. G. F. MOORE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of F. G. F. MOORE, late a Major in 2nd Battn. Royal Fusiliers, who died at Bellary, Madras Presidency, on the 30th September, 1883, are requested to apply to Mr. T. J. G. TURNER, Administrator, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claims will be admitted, and those that are indebted to the estate are requested forthwith to communicate with the undersigned.

GRINDLAY & Co.
Calcutta, 1st November, 1884.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the RIGHT to CUT and REMOVE for 1885 the Mangrove bushes on the Foreshore of the Port Trust Estate.

The tenders should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 15th December next.

By order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

NOTICE.

ANYONE having any claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, deceased, Mine Captain, late in the employ of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, otherwise the claims will not be recognized.

Also any person owing money to this estate must pay the same within one month of this date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By order of the Executors, under the will of deceased
J. A. MAUGHAN,
JOHN E. TYERS,
Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES.

FITTED with CHUBB'S PATENT Detector Lock and two keys, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-pad, Note-paper, Envelopes, and Patent Inkstand, with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

No. 1. 15 in. long, 10 in. wide 5 in. deep ... Rs. 41-4-0
No. 2. 13 in. long, 10 in. wide 6 in. deep ... " 45-0-0
No. 3. 17 in. long, 11 in. wide 6 in. deep ... " 48-12-0

Travelling covers with strap for No. 3, Rs. 15 extra.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.
Illustrated Price List Free.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885,
IN
GREAT VARIETY, GREAT VARIETY,
GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
ALL PRICES, ALL PRICES, ALL PRICES,
COOPER, MADON & CO.,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price, Re. 1-12; Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Lisa.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
Desk " "	" 3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point...	" 5 0
Refills for Gold Pen	" 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, situated on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, open to the Western sea breeze, now in the occupation of Surgeon Major Hogel. It commands a charming view, and consists of a drawing, dining, and four bed rooms with baths. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, the well known BUNGALOW on Pedder-road, known as "The Mahableshwur," which was formerly in the occupation of the late Hon. Mr. John Marriott, Advocate-General, and lately in the occupation of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate. It has also a detached Bungalow. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the newly-built Upper-storied BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," nearly opposite to the Bungalow of Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I. Rent Rs. 350. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable BUNGALOW on "Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, an upper-storied comfortable BUNGALOW in Grant Road, opposite to the Grant Road Station, entirely open to the westerly breeze. It consists of a very large Drawing and Dining Room and three Bed-rooms. If desired, accommodation for five Bed-rooms could be made. The whole place is matted with China matting. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the old Racecourse Byculla, the whole of the building materials, for removal, Bungalow No. 74, with stable, outhouses, lately sold to the Municipality by Mr. Jamsajee Rustomjee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 1st November, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

On account and risk of the Indentor Motecial Bhojedial Dumunia.
No. 185 P—Ex. s. s. Brindisi and Thames.
W M—2 cases German Silver Wire, No. 1 to 33.

On account and risk of the Indentor Aba Hajee Fukeermahomed.
Ex s. s. Victoria.
No. 112 P W M—1 case black cotton velvet.
TERMS CASH.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Military Square, on the third floor of Messrs. Badger, Warburton & Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, handsome oleographs, &c., the whole of the property belonging to John A. Kirkbride, Esquire, the agent for Silber and Fleming of London. The same comprises plain glassware, table cutlery, french-polished teakwood furniture such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing-room, writing and Madras-pattern dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, drawing-room, easy, low, rolling, reclining and Madras-pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, book stands, chiffoniers, screens, bedsteads, handsome almyra with mirror glass, gown-press, dressing-table with dressing glass, bath, dispense and cook-room articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 1st November, 1884.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
STINGING Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no wrong way to run them; wind bobbins without running the machine; have self-acting automatic patent spoolers. For Cash or on Hire.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

GLOBANG is a highly amusing and exciting game, and can be played by 2 or more persons. Rs. 4 complete.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

"TRIUMPH" FOLDING CHAIR—See Illustration and particulars in to-day's issue.—J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, TWO YOUNG LADIES for Millinery and Dressmaking. Apply personally. Mrs. TAYLOR, Meadow-street.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK.—All shades. Best quality only Re. 1-8 per dozen skeins. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, a light built DOG-CART to suit horse 14 hands. Must be cheap. Send particulars and where to be seen No. 555, care of this paper.

PER s. s. "MASSILIA"—Latest Novelties in Parisian Hats, Bonnets, Millinery, &c. Xmas and New Year Cards. Mrs. COUNSELL, 3, Hornby-row, Fort.

BEFORE you buy your Oilman Stores and Provisions for November send for Price List from SHROFF BROTHERS, and compare Prices.

EMPRESS Locksstitch Hand Machine, Rs. 27 cash; in two monthly instalments, Rs. 15 each; both hand and foot, Rs. 50.—SHROFF BROTHERS, near Crawford Market.

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. Manson's valuable household furniture, piano, horses, carriages, &c., at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on Monday, the 3rd inst.

THE SOLE AGENCY for CRYSTOLEUM, METALLICON, and KARTALINE PAINTING is established at 13, Rampart-row, Bombay. Lessons given daily.

NOVELTIES in Plush Bags, Work Baskets, Inkstands, Scent Cases, Toys, Fitted Bags, Xmas Cards. Price very cheap. PESTONJEE SOHARJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

A NOVEL MATCH will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING, as a Bombay amateur has backed himself to make a thousand up in an hour. Play commences at 9 p.m.

A BARGAIN—A consignment of COTTAGE PIANOS, especially made for the Indian climate by the celebrated Emil Aschenbery, Dresden, to be sold away at a reasonable price on account of the concealment. For particulars apply to Mr. L. S. J. PEREIRA, Piano Tuner and Repairer, Bombay, No. 17, Oak Lane, Fort.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. The rare Parbul House and Steam's House to be let for cold season.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, nr. Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, nett. Nanoos Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 3, Meadow-st. et, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791, Magnums, Rs. 95 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 48 per doz.; pints, Rs. 30 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church-gate.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, Rs. 3-6 per doz.; frozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, for the Grant Medical College, a Museum keeper, salary, Rs. 35 per mensem. Should have a knowledge of English and Drawing.—H. Cook, M. D., Principal, Grant Medical College.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Flannelets, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, European first assistant to take full charge of an office. Previous experience indispensible. State qualifications and salary to "Assistant," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, CLERK, experienced in Railway Stores. State age, salary expected. References to Deputy Agent, West of India Portuguese guaranteed Railway, Marmagao.

WHITE DEVON SERGE (unshrinkable), a splendid article for Badminton, Lawn-tennis, &c., also a large assortment of Tweeds, &c., in s. s. "Massilia."—A. LALCHA & Co., Tailors, &c., Hummum-street.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid out year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the revenue is £880,000 per annum.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Ayah Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to "Mr. R. Royal, Igatpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mazanbeswar.

PEMBINA HOUSE, Charlotte-road, Edg Easton, near Birmingham. The Misses Brown receive children to board and educate for the public schools. Motherly care and supervision given to delicate, backward children, and every home comfort provided. Refer nces in India. Terms and prospects apply to H., care of this office.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16 to 24 inches, being Seller's screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Bice Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Aukari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, nett cash.—Apply to the Gazette Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, real beauties and very cheap, from As. 2 to Rs. 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st November, 1884, the Head Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, will be REMOVED from Gunpowder road, Mazagon, to the building known as Barrack Master's Office, Military Store Lane, Fort.

W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.

JUST PUBLISHED
A REPORT OF AN EXAMINATION INTO
THE BLAVATSKY CORRESPONDENCE
PUBLISHED IN THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE;
by J. D. B. GRIBBLE, Madras C. S. (retired), Late Officiating Judge of Tranquebar, Nellore and Cuddapah. Price, 8 Annas; postage, 1 Anna; per V. P. Post, Ans. 13.
HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., Mount-road, Madras.

INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe, especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re. 1-12 Cards for Re. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders, Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

NOTICIES.

NOTICE.

RE NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act" 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the estate of NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 25th day of February, 1884, and probate of whose will was on the 9th day of April, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RAI MHEERAI and Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWER (widow and son respectively of the said deceased) both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, are required to send to the said Executrix and Executor No. 6, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, or No. 20, Warden-road, Cumballa, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 22nd day of November, 1884 particulars of their claims, after which date to the Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the Executrix and Executor shall then have notice. And persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property or money belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to hand over such property or pay such moneys to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAVANI.
Solicitors for the Executrix and Executor.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in 1-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 3 Pir Markar near Jumma Masjid.

I HAVE the pleasure to draw the attention of constituents and the public for inspection of the following goods just arrived ex s.s. Clans and Castles. They are the latest designs and patterns, and cannot be obtainable in the London and Continental Bazaars.

Suits from these excellent materials can be made promptly and of the best fit and latest fashion.

Ellwood's Black Felt Hats in 2 and low Crowns.
White and brown Hunting Hats.
Madras Felt Helmets.
Christy's Dural Felt Hats.
Hawke's Cork Patent Helmets.
Assorted Tweed Hats.
Seal and Mohair Caps, some with flaps.
Gent's Velvet Smoking Caps.
" and Ladies Silk Umbrellas, some with Ivory handles.
Assorted fancy Bows and Neckties.
Shirt Collars of all descriptions.
Argosy Braces.
Gentleman's White Kid Gloves.
Railway Rugs and Counterpanes.
Damask Linen, 60" broad for table cloths.
Do. Napkins.
Turkish and other Linen Towels.
Red and White Blankets.
Rug Straps.
Red cord for riding Breeches.
White Flannel for suits and Cricketing Suits.
Foot-ball Gurnsies.
Merino do.
White, Warm do.
Gent's Merino and warm half Hose.
Black and blue worsted Coatings.
Colored Coatings.
Black and Blue Serge.
Chairman and Tweeds for Suits and Trowserings.
Fancy Walking Sticks, &c., &c.
Iron Safes.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
24th Oct., 1884. Meadow-street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

	Qts.	Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..Per doz. Rs.	55 0	Rs. 29 0
Jules Mumm's ..	40 5	22 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer ..Per doz.	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer ..	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer ..	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch ..	21 0	11 8
Steinwein ..	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg ..	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer ..	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner ..	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor .. Per doz.	30 0	..
Madeira, superior ..	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry ..	24 0	..
Extra Quality ..	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Madoc, superior ..... Per doz.	9 8	5 0
St. Julien ..	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose ..	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux ..	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay ..Per doz.	21 0	..
Chamberlin ..	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone Per doz.	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer ..	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co. ..	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer ..	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer ..	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke ..	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin(Booth's Old Tom) Per doz.	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom ..	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 45 flasks ..	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum ..	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1 .....Per doz.	37 0	..
Do. ..	33 0	..
Hennessy's ** ..	36 0	..
Do. *** ..	31 0	..
Do. **** ..	30 0	..
Barton's * (Pez Brandy) ..	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavored) ..	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy) ..	33 0	..
Charles Larvoire's Finest Cognac *** very old ..	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky ..Per doz.	20 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's) ..	22 0	..
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve) ..	21 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid.....Per doz.	24 0	..
Oporto ..	18 0	..
Fort, usual quality..... ..	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Benedictine.....Per bottle	3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..	6 0	..
Do. Green ..	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ..	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..		1 12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbe's) ..	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct., 1884.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 2800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted come through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
5 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound, Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
15, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness's Stout, Quarts.....	per dozen Rs.	5 10
Do. Pints..	"	3 10
Bass' Ale Quarts.....	"	5 11
Do. Pints.....	"	3 11
Ginger-Ale ..	"	2 14
Champagne Cider.....	"	5 0
Phosphozone ..	"	4 0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial.....	"	11 11
Cinnamon Cordial ..	"	11 11
Lime Juice Syrup.....	"	11 11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts..	"	4 12
Do. Pints.....	"	3 10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rustattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... "	52 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... "	55 0	.. 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. "	33 0	..
Ouvree de Chaix Champagne ..... "	48 0	..
Dry Kista .. "	48 0	.. 50 0
First Quality Dry ..... "	40 0	.. 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Iudia, very dry ..... "	37 0	" 39 0
Goodlack, extra ..... "	42 0	" 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still) ..... Rs.	24 0	Rs. ..
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. FABSTMAN, JOHN MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	18 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer ..... "		" 21 0
Leibfraumilch ..... "		" 25 0
Steinwein ..... "	22 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg ..... "	26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer ..... "		" 29 0
Marcobrunner ..... "		" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... "	26 0	" ..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblumchen ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 1 0
Niersteiner ..... "		" 16 0
Hochheimer ..... "		" 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... "	16 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch ..... "		" 22 0
Steinwein ..... "		" 25 0
Rudesheimer ..... "	24 0	" 27 0
Deidesheimer ..... "	29 0	" 32 0
Hochheimer ..... "	29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger ..... "	35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger ..... "	36 0	" 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ..... Rs.	19 0	..
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne ..... "	22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine ..... Rs.	14 0	..
Do. do. Superior..... "	16 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ..... "	17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Ledville ..... "	20 0	..
Chateau Lantte ..... "	21 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc..... Rs.	15 0	..
Cru de Barrgere ..... "	19 0	..
Chateau La Bogorce ..... "	24 0	..
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc ..... Rs.	11 0	Rs. ..
St. Estephe ..... "	13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon ..... "	14 0	" 17 0
Margaux ..... "		" 19 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe ..... Rs.	13 0	..
St Julien ..... "	28 0	..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN.—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ..... Rs.	18 0	..
Chateau Romer ..... "	17 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..... Rs.	22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Jars M. & Spann ..... "	25 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.D. Bolteau & Co. ..... "	31 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy** "	36 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay ..... Rs.	22 0	..
Chamberlin ..... "	28 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord ..... Rs.	22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky ..... "	22 0	..
Ulsteile Blend Whisky**** ..... "	22 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ..... Rs.	6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Lagorbier ..... "	5 0	" ..
Kaiser Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer ..... "	5 8	" ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer ..... "	6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale ..... "	5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Yin d'Harib (Bitters)..... Rs.	36 0	Rs. ..
Finest Kummuel ..... "	30 0	" ..
Italian Vermouth ..... "	18 0	" ..
Do. do. Superior..... "	20 0	" ..
Do. do. Finest..... "	21 0	" ..
Res d'Italia Oil, (Flutes) ..... "	..	" 5 0
Do. do. Pints ..... "	..	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters..... "	14 0	" ..
Fortuna Calorie Punsch ..... "	15 0	" ..
Cherry Cordial..... "	15 0	" ..

N THE COTTON
E.

laints are loud that the
on trade is growing
ses both of yarn and of
t once been so low as
never before has short
pted both by spinners
In few instances mills
d, for employers do not
ut of employment, and,
ry greater before a mill-
logether. But the cases
ch a proportion of the
been stopped, and still
stances in which short
s to say, in which the
e days a week. And a
stance connected with
me is that outside of
concerned. Individual
Taker output without
t with their neighbours.
doption of short time was
and up to the present it
out. Until quite lately,
In the weaving branch
It is said that the spin-
almost as much as the
has almost a monopoly
it is a clear proof, there-
be seriously depressed
ed companies' mills have
week for over six weeks,
spinning trade may be
to the extreme depression
will be recollected that
ar and in the early part
strikes in Blackburn and
nce there was necessarily
t in the consumption of
lepression in the weaving
more and more manufac-
put, the demand for yarn
this way spinners found
g, and were obliged to
the hope of expedit-
e accumulation of stocks
they have been obliged
If we look at the
the Oldham limited
ll of the year we see little
ression complained of. Of
for example, we find that
of the year no fewer than
f 10 per cent, and upwards:
gs of 5 per cent. and less
even paid dividends of less
hile twenty-four paid no
is not a bad result for a
to be so greatly depressed.
led we have received as yet
e results of the working of
ies, but these undoubtedly
of things. We find that two
vidends of 10 per cent., two
per cent., and one of 4 per
little more than covered its
thirteen, however, failed to
f we may take these thirteen
mple of the rest, it would
rly one-half failed to cover
g, and it follows, consequent-
t three months the condition
e greatly deteriorated. But,
means of judging whether
s just enumerated are really
rade or not.
e of the increasing depression
the outbreak of hostilities in
nows what may occur, nor-
willing to engage in new
quently there has been a very
ible orders for the Chinese
ot alone in China proper that
ed by the French operations.
there is uncertainty and
equently there is a perfect
rders are very scantily given.
e cause is the great fall that is
s of produce. As our readers
arkets for cotton are now in
face food for export and the
facture; and the prices both
aterials have fallen very heavily
The fall in sugar, for example,
purchasing power of the sugar-
and so has the fall in other
e, for instance, has been send-
arge supplies of wheat, but the
ccurred in the prices of wheat
n exports, and, therefore, has
reasing power of the wheat-
trade: traders in India. The Board
afford clear evidence that it is
ot produce food and the raw
facture are that the falling-off has
While for the first eight months
e been a decrease in the exports
four per cent., there has actually
in the exports to the Continent;
Kabul, too, that there has been
rease in the exports to South
gh it is a raw-material produce
depression at home, too, in
on, and coal has contributed to
ny state of the cotton trade,
these trades have declined
been unchanged, purchasing
ished, and even a slight diminution
e would seriously affect the cotton
e are more general causes than
American cotton trade is quite as
own. And of these the first is the
dation. Speculators buy largely in
g at a profit. They thus give an
action, and as prices rise in conse-
r purchases, all engaged in trade
ontrage, and production is greatly
Five years ago, when the famines
ndia had come to an end, a period of
ion in the cotton trade set in, and
a, and indeed to all parts of the Far
ressed in an extraordinary degree
overdone, and in a short while the
he Far East were glutted, and the specu-
ed in consequence. Now speculators
ed; they have ceased their purchases,
cotton has been increased unduly, there
ence a feeling of depression and loss
rade. Nor is it only in its immediate
his influence of speculation is mischiev-
periods of large profits people lose
and assume that the good trade will
definitely. Capital, therefore, is rashly
business, and after a time the producing
the country exceeds the consuming
the markets in supplies. We find for
the number of spindles in the Oldham
doubled in ten years, although its
consuming capacity of the markets
ham has not kept equal pace. On the
effect of the protective duties adopted
aroughout Europe has been to check
tion of English cotton goods. And,
under the influence of these protective
otton industry has grown in a very
all over the Continent, as well as in
producing power of the world is
umented; while its consuming power,
erably increased, has not increased
To avoid these periods of alternate
inflation, what is wanted is a
ow and commercial matters; but,
of late no great market has been
our trade; while, as just remarked,
s have been either entirely closed or
ully restricted.
the immediate future, there would
on for hoping that an improvement
ng delayed. If peace is concluded
e and China there will, no doubt,
demand for cotton for the
ile the exports thither have fallen
umption, of course, is going on, and
e may expect to find, when peace is
he stocks on hand in the Far East
atly reduced. Even if there should
ar, trade will after a while accom-
o the new conditions. It is only
ly prevails, so that merchants are
ate with any probability what may
pen to exist and trade is purposed.
me is may be hoped that the good
n effect in improving all business,
increasing the purchasing power
e. It is reasonable to assume that
prices of produce which has been
ne years now, and has reached a
precedented, is nearly at an end.
ly be grown profitably at present
sequently, if prices remain much
they are just now, it is probable
be a considerable reduction in the
er the world; and what is true of
of sugar and many other articles
tionally cheap just now. But,
altogether, there seems to be
lieving that the fall in prices
uying in all departments of trade
In the hands of retail dealers
they usually are, and smaller than
ion of the world justifies. Retail
nd, for instance, that the fall in
so rapid that they lost by buying
ntities. A man who laid in a
months ahead a year ago would
better if he had only bought to
t wants, and the consequence
all dealers have restricted their
d more, hoping that thus they
s down to the lowest point and
profit. Undoubtedly they have
own; but the fall seems to be
ets of the situation warrant, and
dealers have two small stocks on
all improbable that they will be
largely that prices will rebound
they fell lately. If this be so,
all short of supplies will be in
himself fast prices should run up
thus there would be a great
e almost before people could
This happened at the end of
as at present point to a re-
re long. And if there should
part of retail dealers all over
y themselves, speculators will
rtunity to run up prices undu-
lation begins, there will probably
in trade such as we witnessed
e fall in prices does not bring
improvement in this way can-
Lastly we may hope, now that
gricultural depression in Europe
th greater prosperity in farming
consuming power on the part
people, and, consequently an
e generally. Nor is it to be for-
the arrival of produce and raw
failing, it also has there been a

great fall in the prices both of yarn and of cotton goods. Already, indeed, this fall in cotton goods seems to be stimulating the demand. During the depression manufacturers have been enforcing economy in every direction. They are now in a position to accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances.—*Saturday Review.*

EN ROUTE TO DONGOLA.

THE special correspondent of a home paper, writing on board the H. M. S. Mahmoudieh, near Wady Haifa, on September 21, says:—The Grand Square at Alexandria, which we had last seen during those exciting days when our troops at Ramleh confronted the forces of Arabi Pacha, is rapidly being rebuilt. Most of the Indemnity awards have been discounted, and the money so raised is in great part being invested in the restoration of Alexandria. Local societies and Levantine capitalists have purchased largely the claims, paying for them from seventy to eighty per cent. of the amounts awarded. It is those speculators, who were not original sufferers at all, that are now working up indignation meetings to protest against delay in settling the indemnity, and who are intriguing not unsuccessfully, to bring diplomatic and newspaper pressure to bear on the Government. At Cairo preparations for the campaign were almost at a standstill pending the arrival of Lord Wolseley.

Two days after Lord Wolseley's arrival at Cairo General Earle and Staff started for the front, accompanied by Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart, who was ordered to proceed to Dongola and take military command there. This was the first important exodus of officers from Cairo for the Nile Expedition, and consequently the station the morning of our departure was crowded with friends come to see us off. There were ladies on the platform clad in bright tropical toilettes that were in strong contrast to the warlike accoutrements of the departing officers, and whose sweet English faces and sympathetic smiles, as we steamed away, formed our last reminiscences of civilisation. So, with the mysterious Nile rolling down to the sea on one hand, and the everlasting Pyramids standing silent on the other, we sped on our way to Assiout, the first stage of our long journey. And as we passed by the different stations the crowds of sable-looking Egyptians wondered vacantly at the lighter-hearted ness of us English, bound as we were for that terrible Soudan whence, according to Egyptian experience, few ever return. But they were not all sulky. At many of the stations our friendly advances were met with equal friendliness—so much so as to leave the impression that we Indo-Europeans are far from being so unpopular as Anglo-Egyptian Press correspondents so persistently make out. In Cairo it seemed to me that the British soldier was not by any means a detested individual. With the lower orders of the population, at least, he seemed to get on uncommonly well. We arrived at Assiout late in the evening, and were not sorry to leave the railway carriages. Arrangements for the forwarding of troops and stores to the front had not as yet been completed, and so the station and bier at Assiout were the scene of great confusion as our train drew up. General Earle and his immediate Staff were lucky in having the Khedive's magnificent yacht the Feroose placed at their disposal. To them the run up the Nile would evidently be a pleasant holiday, while outsiders, like Press Correspondents, had to find a corner aboard the crowded post boat. We were anxious, however, to arrive at Assouan as soon as the General himself, who did not see his way to grant us a passage on the yacht; so the promise of some "backsheesh" to the engineers and crew stirred up unwonted energy aboard the greasy, rickety little river steamer. At two o'clock in the morning we started on our long voyage up the Nile, whose waters were illuminated by the blue light of a tropical moon that seemed suspended only a few hundred feet overhead, so brilliant was it. By sunrise Lower Egypt had been left behind, and we were steaming slowly up Africa's mighty highway, on either hand, circling like huge amphitheatres, the precipitous margins of the Nubian and Libyan deserts ever loomed, their yellow hue contrasting gloomily with the brilliant green of the winding Nile valley underneath. And all along the banks, for hundreds of miles, at intervals of only a few yards, the Fellaheen toiled at their cumbersome shadoofs, as they have done at this season annually for ages, raising with ceaseless industry the precious Nile water to irrigate the parched land. A shadoof is simply a long lever with a bucket at one end, and a counterbalance weight at the other; and at this moment there is hardly a score of yards on one bank or the other throughout the thousand miles from Wady Haifa and the sea up which the Fellah is not swinging one of these laboriously up and down.

Not unpleasantly we voyaged from day to day, taking on at one point a half-dozen officers and some soldiers whose steamer had broken down, whilst, at every halting place, crowds of Arabs came aboard or left us as their destinations were reached. The hot weather is now drawing to a close, and the north wind is blowing up the Nile, its cool and even balmy breeze counteracting the rays of the Egyptian sun. Notwithstanding our efforts we were passed on the second day by the General's yacht, and, during the two we overtook and passed the dozen officers she only carried on their roomy craft. The scene aboard of us on Sunday, however, was sufficient [illegible] discomfort. The soldiers fell in aft for Church service, which was listened to curiously by the lazy groups of Arabs that strewed our decks, and in the centre of our party stood the Mahometan steersman, grasping his tiller. Past Kenneh we steamed, which, although remote from the Mahadi's country, was panic-stricken a month or two ago at the reported advance of a hostile force by way of the Desert. That rumour, false or true, put into the pockets of the Kenneh inhabitants a great many golden English sovereigns, for a British regiment was sent there, and remained in the place for over a month. A British army when on active service carries very little coin about with it in its train. It leaves a track behind, not of buried villages and ruined homesteads, but of empty beer bottles and bright rupees or yellow gold. The invasion of Afghanistan by our troops potted into the country streams of treasure far greater in amount than the wealth brought by the Dourani Princes as the result of their incessant raids across the Indus. Very differently do the French act, as I saw myself in Tonquin. One column which accompanied the Governor every hour was levied along the road, although there was nothing to show that the owners had been active enemies; and the French officer and soldier have little money to spend on purchases. At ancient Thebes we paused only for a few minutes for the American who had spend some hours in examining the ruins, and so enabled us to overtake and pass them; but at Esneh we stayed for the night, and inspected its wonderful temples.

In four days we reached Assouan, the banks of the Nile there being lined with the huts of two British regiments, and above the town could be seen the entrenchments due by General Sir Evelyn Wood's Egyptian soldiers. Since the first time since leaving Cairo, we saw signs of military activity. A railway engine puffed as it drew a dozen trucks on the short journey of seven miles requisite to pass the First Cataract. Here there were at work continuing the railway down to the banks of the river, and Commissariat officers were busy amongst heaps of stores which were being unloaded from numerous dahabiahs. But, strange to say, people are professedly in the dark as to the real intention of the English Government to despatch an Expedition. It is all show, they say. Very little is being really done. Even the few preparations that might have been made at comparatively little expense have not been attempted, until it is now almost too late to begin them. A few steamers, even small ones, sent above the Second Cataract in time would be worth almost their weight in gold in the event of the Expedition starting; but only a few days ago was it attempted to pass the first vessel up to the third stretch of navigable water reaching to Debbah and Ambiyol, and the period of high Nile, when such work ought to have been in full swing, is nearly past. Certainly Lord Wolseley, now that he has arrived in Egypt, has hard work for himself and staff in prospect, if the Expedition is to be successfully carried through; much harder than would have been the case if the preliminary preparations had been begun even a month earlier.

But we had only a few minutes available in which to listen to these speculations, General Earle had arrived the previous afternoon, and was about to start the morning after for Wady Haifa direct. He had engaged one of Thos. Cook and Sons' tourist dahabiahs, which was to be towed by H. M. S. Mahmoudieh. Fortunately for myself, the Mahmoudieh, a whilom river passenger steamer, was commanded by Lieutenant Grieve, and manned by Blue-jackets from her Majesty's Ironclad the Invincible, aboard of which vessel I was during the bombardment of the Alexandrian forts. Consequently, I was hailed as a shipmate by the crew, and offered a passage by the Commander, a chance of pushing on to the front which was not to be thrown away. So only an hour and a half after our arrival at Assouan we started on our journey again. Above Assouan, as may be read in all the guide-books, the cultivated country narrows down to a mere strip along the banks of the river only a few yards broad, and protected in most places on the land side from the desert sands by lines of mud walls. Sometimes the rocky hills descend to the water's edge, and then the reaches of the Nile, a mile and sometimes more across, present the appearance of arms of the sea. So vast are the stretches of water, indeed, in these that the many north wind often raises billows big enough to cause the Mahmoudieh, a steamer of over two hundred tons, to pitch and roll. The Nile, too, unlike every other river in the world, is larger in volume of water fifteen hundred miles inland than it is at the sea. The Mahmoudieh is one of five similar boats manned by Blue-jackets from the Mediterranean Squadron. Their appearance along the Nubian banks of the Nile quickly allayed the panic that was setting in a month or two ago, and which was rapidly rendering the population ready to listen to the Emissaries of the Mahdi, who were then passing through the country preaching a jehad to the villagers. Now all is quiet, and the people are most friendly. All day long, men, women, and children watch us as we slowly paddle up stream, often saluting us, but never showing signs of unfriendliness. The appearance away up here in the interior of Africa of the white ensign of the British Navy, and of genuine British tars carrying on their daily routine of drill, deck swabbing, and all the rest of it, just as if they were sailing the broad seas, is novel in a high degree. At present both officers and men are keen to carry the ensign still higher up, and not improbably the first that General Gordon may see of the relief Expedition will be a launch carrying the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze on different waters from those of the Upper Nile. I would make one suggestion. It is that these steamers might advantageously be armed with the new quick-firing 12-pounder gun, instead of the single rifle calibre Gardener, which they at present carry. The latter would be useless against an enemy ensconced behind the rocks that line the banks above Assouan. Shell fire is wanted for that. Towards the evening of the 19th September, or seven days after leaving Cairo, we sighted Korosko, beyond which the Mahdi's country may be said to begin. A barren-looking mountain of black rock with jagged peaks at the bottom of which are a few mud huts, and an earth entrenchment, constitutes the point labelled on the map Korosko in large letters. At the other end of the desert, on the margin of which it is situated, is Abu Hamed, occupied by a detachment of the Mahdi's Dervish army, so that at Korosko and Abu Hamed the forces commanded by Sir Evelyn Wood and the Mahdi respectively may be said to confront each other. The two hundred and forty miles of desert that intervene ought to count for little in this country of magnificent distances, and certainly on the map seem a mere trifle compared with the long line we have yet to traverse before we can bring Khartoum in sight. We are now ten days from the sea by steam and rail, and are only half way on our journey, and the other half must be traversed in a manner very different. Surely, never was an Expedition like this attempted by civilised army.

To-day we halted at the ancient rock-cut Temple of Abu Semble and spent an hour in examining its marvels. The four gigantic colossi that sit patiently outside with their calm expression of seeming contentment to remain in the same uncomfortable position for another three or four thousand years if necessary were closely examined by the Blue-jackets of the Mahmoudieh. Probably, if they might speak, they would reply to the jocular criticism of the British tars that, as the soldiers of ancient Greece and Rome carried away, and passed away, so would we have our successors. Only they and the Nile remain for ever. The further up the river we come the more interested seem the inhabitants in our progress. The banks everywhere are lined with rows of grinning faces, voted unanimously by all on board as the ugliest race with whom the British soldier has yet come in contact. But to s Nubian lady to full advantage it is necessa ieved at her a Belgravian or Tetbury ac it possible to observe the various degrees of sive ugliness her ordinarily apathetic face is of displaying. They think, probably, the casting some uncanny charm upon them hysterics, for but the result is a contentedness Mahdi, scare an English children's school into display. Ask any of these people on shore abo and all his and they will spit on the ground, and say contempt by various other signs of his people ways. They will point to their eyes, time will "There is our Mahdi." Should the Mahdi come down this way in force the pantom probably be the same, only it will then re ingleez. In the meantime the passage of troops up the river is having effect, if in no other way, at least in raising the price of eggs, fowls, and other supplies. The gold of the British taxpayer will be found more enriching this year than even the Nile water. As I write, Wady Haifa, the second base of the Nile Expedition, comes in sight round a bend of the river. A row of date palms, a few tents, some mud houses, and the usual entrenchment. There we say good-bye to steamers and comfort. Henceforward our journey will be by camel across the desert and along the Nile banks until Dongola is reached.

THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

LONDON at last possesses what it has talked about for nearly twenty years, and anticipated for more than ten years—a complete Inner Circle Railway. The lines which will be opened to the public to-day were fully described in our columns more than a fortnight ago. They not only complete the Inner Circle, but link it with the further East and connect it with the Southern lines through the Thames Tunnel. The new portion of the actual Circle connects the City ends of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways. It runs along Cannon-street, and under widened Rastcheap, through the new street to Tower-hill, to join the Metropolitan at Aldgate. The system has taken just twenty-one years to complete. The Act which authorised the first Metropolitan line was passed as far back as 1853, but it was about seven years before the works began, and the line was not opened for traffic till the beginning of 1863. It was then a broad-gauge line, and was in some senses an extension of the Great Western Railway from its station at Paddington, then regarded as a very distant one, to the outskirts of the City. Its eastern limit was Farringdon-road, then called Victoria-street. There was at first much prejudice against it, and many proprietors of future lines seem early to have realised. The line was altered from broad gauge to narrow, and was practically cast off by its parent, the Great Western. But its immense convenience was gradually realised, the growing population of the Farringdon district, and at the end of a couple of years it had begun to carry more than a million passengers in a month. It was then gradually extended east to Moorgate-street, and west to Kensington. Meanwhile the Thames [illegible] and [illegible] authorising the construction of a railway along the river front was passed, the idea of the Inner Circle had already seized upon Parliament, and the success of the Canadian line was so far fully impressed with the value of an unbroken communication all round that it imposed on the two underground railways as one of the conditions under which the extensions they asked for were granted that they should be carried prolonged till they joined somewhere in the City. Of the efforts which have been made sometimes to escape from this obligation, and at other times to get the capital for carrying it out, it is needless to speak. After many years of disappointment, a scheme involving a vast street improvement, to which the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Board have made liberal contributions, was devised, and the line is at length finished and opened.

Slow as the growth of the underground railways has been, it is impossible to imagine London without them. The vast extension of the metropolis to the westward is perhaps as much the work of the Metropolitan railways as the growth of New York beyond the Central Park is due to the Elevated Railways. The scattering of the daily population of the City north and south by the suburban railways was easy; but the lines from east to west must go round; or must make a long and inconvenient circuit. They have their own inconveniences. They have not the airy pleasantness of the New York Elevated Lines; and some facilities are given to passengers in the American city which our own lines have not yet adopted. But in spite of the atmosphere in some of the tunnels, and in spite of the inconvenient necessity of taking tickets at a pigeon-hole and in a crowd, the train full of the chief complaint urged against the management is that there are too many passengers. It may be hoped that the crowding, of which much complaint has been made, will be in some degree remedied by the running of more frequent trains now that the circuit is complete. One of the chief advantages of its completion both to the companies and to the public is understood to be that more trains can be put on in the hours when the pressure is greatest. The Metropolitan already runs 1,121 trains in its working day of 21 hours, and the Metropolitan District 570 trains in the same period. There seems now to be no reason why the number of trains at intervals of a couple of minutes should not be kept up in each direction, and probably the railway officials regard this quick service as quite likely to be needed when the capabilities of the line are fully developed. If at the same time some quicker mode of taking the fares could be adopted the convenience of these lines, already very great, would be considerably increased.—*Daily News.*

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING AT DOVER.

CONSIDERABLE interest was caused at Dover recently by a discovery of several hundredweight of smuggled goods by the Custom House officers on a tradesman's premises in the pier district, and which are supposed to be part of the goods which were transhipped off the Foreland and which constituted the recent charge of extensive smuggling at Goole. The premises are situated in Strond-street, near the Cross-wall quay, and are occupied by a stationer and newsagent named Mutton. One of the Custom House officers was on duty on the quays when he saw two men, apparently sailors, but who were evidently disguised, suddenly emerge from a dark lane each with a sack on his back and make straight for Mr. Mutton's private door, which they entered. Regarding this proceeding as suspicious, the officer watched, and shortly afterwards another man came over the foot bridge of the Granville Dock with a similar bag on his shoulder. On the officer stepping forward the man dropped the bag and ran away, so quickly that he could not identify him again. The bag stood about 3ft. high, and on being opened was found to be full of tobacco and cigars. The officer then reported the occurrences to the Surveyor of Customs, and after watching Mr. Mutton's premises all night, they were thoroughly searched next morning, when, according to the statement of the examining officer of Customs, Mr. Hook, before the magistrates, they found on Mutton's premises 220lbs. of ordinary tobacco, some Cavendish tobacco, and a quantity of cigarettes, 9lb. 2oz. of cigars, and 24 bottles of perfumed spirits; and in a cellar, to which access could only be obtained from the house next door, occupied by a man named Tomlin, they discovered 60lb. of Cavendish tobacco, 230lb. of tobacco of other manufacture, and 8lb. of cigars. Most of the tobacco was in sacks similar to what the other officer had seen the men carrying the previous night. Both the men Mutton and Tomlin, when charged with the offence stated that it had been put in the cellar without their knowledge. The Surveyor of Customs, Mr. Carr, asked for a remand, as the quantity of goods was much above what they were allowed to deal with summarily without reporting the matter to the commissioners. The penalty to which the men are liable, treble, the value and duty, and which it is expected the Custom authorities will ask the magistrate to impose, amounts to 2280 17s. 8d. The magistrate granted bail to each of the prisoners in 100 and two sureties each of 50.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. MORRIOTT CROFT, M. D., M. R. C. P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREAGHER & Co.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

THE game of football under both the Rugby Union and Association Rules has begun in earnest, many of the principal clubs having brought off their initiatory engagements. The following have been some of the most important matches decided. The Derbyshire Rugby Club journeying to Tamworth to play the strong local team, scored a lucky victory by one goal. After a capital game Notts County defeated Sheffield Town by six goals to two at the Association game. Under the Eton rules a match was played between Eton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in which the light blues were victorious by two goals and two ranged to love. The whole of the ties in the second round of the Scottish Association Challenge Cup have been decided, as also the first round of the competition for the Lancashire Association Challenge Cup, which has been won by the Blackburn Rovers for the last three years. This club distinguished itself in the opening match of the season on its own ground by beating a strong team of the Walsall Swifts captained by A. Jones, the well-known international back, by five goals to none. A team of old Carthusians went down to Woolwich to play the Military Academy, and after a fast game were returned victors by four goals to love.

CRICKET.

Though the cricket season may be said to be over, there is still something or other to record owing the mildness of the season. At Ramsbottom on day, October 4, a match was played between members of the gentler sex wielding bats en lords of the creation armed with broom- After a good match the former won by thanks to the excellent batting and bow- Misses Barlow, sisters of the well-known e cricketer. The score of the winning side ed to 42, to which Miss Barlow contributed Miss M. Barlow 14. The losers could only together 33, all the wickets being captured arlow's sisters and his wife, who captained A similar match was played at Rugby, here the scoring, as will be seen below, was eavier. In this also the ladies were victorious, as many as five of them getting into double figures.

LADIES.		GENTLEMEN.	
Miss N Bloxam, c Wald-ing, b Lawrence	22	Mr S Over, c and b Hobley	9
Miss C Meades, b Over	3	Mr S Hobley, run out	3
Miss E J Diver, l b w, b Lawrence	15	Mr T Gilbert, b Bloxam	7
Miss S O'Grady, b Over	10	Mr G Wells, not out	32
Miss S Radcliff, st Edwards, b Iliffe	0	Mr A Hobley, c Over, b Hobley	0
Miss G Morris, b Iliffe	6	Mr T W Walding, c Morris, b Hobley	13
Miss A Hobley, run out	1	Mr A Lawrence, st Caldecott, b O'Grady	0
Miss Allen, c Over, b Iliffe	14	Mr F Edwards, b O'Grady	0
Miss S. Caldecott, not out	17	Mr S Lander, b Hobley	3
Miss C A Iliffe, c and b Lawrence	3	Mr W Iliffe, run out	11
Miss Jackson, b Lawrence	0	Mr A Jeffery, c Morris, b O'Grady	1
Extras	13	Extras	9
Total	104	Total	93

It is now generally understood that Mr. W. G. Grace, who has this year displayed cricket which in some respects has surpassed his achievements for a long time past, will definitely retire next season from all but county cricket. The *Pall Mall Budget* publishes an account of an interview which one of its reporters had with him, which will be read with interest by every cricketer. One result of the visit of the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team to the Antipodes was that both the captain and Mr. R. F. S. Tylecote found wives in Australia. Mr. Murdoch, the Australian captain, and Mr. Spofforth, the "demon," are, it is said, about to return the compliment by selecting as their wives a couple of young ladies from Derbyshire.

ROWING.

The thirty-second annual boat race for the championship of France took place on Sunday, October 5, on the pretty stretch of river of two thousand metres south of the Pont de Neuilly. In the great race of the day, open to amateurs of all nations, Lein, who has regularly, since 1876, carried off the Champion's Cup, given by Sir Richard Wallace, was at length dethroned, and indeed only came in third, his victor being D'Hautefeuille, of the Emulation Nautique, (the new champion), and Bidaulti, of the Club Nautique, who was second. The result caused the more astonishment to the public as in the preliminary trial race Lein had been far ahead. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Sportsman* throws some light on the vexed question of Hanlan's defeat at the hands of Beach. It now appears certain that the latter did really win the race on his merits, though he [illegible] the [illegible] and did not [illegible] as he ought to have done actually partaking of entertainments a few days before the match. The [illegible] evident that the conditions of Beach were [illegible] keep the Canadian going so fast for a couple of miles that his superior strength and stamina would enable him to beat him. Having come to the conclusion that Hanlan's superiority over all other scullers was mainly owing to the great advantage he obtained by having his boots screwed on to the stretcher, Beach took care to have his boat fitted up with all Hanlan's improvements in the shape of outriggers, stretcher, etc. Clifford, another coming man, has challenged Hanlan, and it is probable he will also be matched with Teemer or Beach for the championship of the world. Now that Beach has gained the championship, it is affirmed that he was born in London.

BILLIARDS.

The regular billiard season was to have commenced on October 17 at the Palais Royal, Argyll-street, with a tournament organised by the celebrated cue-maker Roberts. The starts are as follows:—

J. Roberts, owes 100	F. Bennett, receives 175
A. G. Sala, receives 100	J. Bennett, receives 175
G. Collins, receives 150	F. White, receives 200
H. Coles, receives 150	J. Lloyd, receives 200

An exhibition match of 1,000 up, level, was played between Cook and Mitchell before the mail left. The season now arrived would appear to have come too soon for the cuetists named, if the performance under notice is to be taken as a criterion, for although Cook finished the winner, he failed to attain three figures, whilst the loser only accomplished that on one occasion, in a 502. The start both broke down frequently, and at all kinds of shots, and the first half-hour's record only showed Cook 97 and Mitchell 107, the latter completed with a break of 46 (fifteen spots), Cook's best effort to this point being 31. Up to half-time the Sheffielder assumed a slight lead, although meanwhile they constantly passed each other, and Mitchell, aided with 283 (twenty-two spots), 67 (fifteen spots), and 53, as against Cook's 48 (ten spots), 48 (one round), 39 (eight spots), 24, and 31, their relative totals at the interval stood—Cook 400, and Mitchell 502, the latter crediting himself with an unfinished 90. On resumption Mitchell ran the compilation into 102 (thirty-three spots). From this juncture—Cook still 400 and Mitchell 514—the last-named went all to pieces, and to the end could do nothing better than 26 (eight spots). Cook, without showing much of his old form, kept plodding on, and with 20, 85 (twenty-six spots), 70 (two spots), 31, 17, 37 (thirteen spots), 28, and an unfinished 31, ran out the winner of a slow trial by 340 points.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saturday, October 4, witnessed the opening of the cross-country season in the metropolitan district, when the ball was set rolling under very favourable auspices. Several clubs went out for their opening spins and had capital musters.

The annual competition for the Golf Championship of Scotland was played over the Prestwick Links. The weather was very boisterous, a strong gale from the north-west blowing right across the green, which made the scoring very difficult. There was a large field, no less than fourteen couples starting. John Sympson, of Earlsferry, played a brilliant game, and won the Cup in 160 strokes—78 to the first round and 82 to the second, and was declared the champion for the following year. The other competitors were—W. Fernie, D. Rolland, W. Campbell, J. Park, jun., D. Sayers, J. Kirkcaldy, M. Allan, T. Dunn, T. Morris, and J. O. F. Morris.

Should his business engagements permit, Davenport will, it is said, attempt to swim the Channel.

The game of Lacrosse has steadily been gaining in favour in England, there being several clubs in existence for its special development. Amongst the Universities Cambridge has taken it up, and some of the smaller schools have teams in the field. Besides, there already exist two Associations which look after the interests of the game in the north and south of England. The season has already commenced, and the Associations have published their programme. Recently a match was played at Stockport between Yorkshire and Cheshire. It was generally anticipated that Yorkshire would win. But in spite of a slight reverse at the beginning, Cheshire were declared the victors by four games to two.

A singular contest has taken place at Grenoside, near Sheffield. T. Massey, of Park House, who owns a pigeon named Lambkin, and T. Platts, of Swift's-row, the owner of a coursing dog of the name of Daisy, agreed to fly the bird and run the dog from near Birley Carr to the respective homes of the bird and dog, for 20s. a side. The bird proved an easy winner, accomplishing the distance in 1min. 40sec., the dog being a long way in the rear.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HEALTH ON WHEELS.

THE following account of a trip on a tricycle appears in *Truth*. The writer is described as a portly gentleman, not given to exercise, and an account, therefore, of his cycling experiences will, says the editor, prove useful to many who may feel inclined to follow his example, and who are not concerned to go at railroad speed from one end of the island to another, in order to make a better record than some other muscular enthusiast:—

As a member of that numerous and influential family, the old boys, I am desirous of giving the result of a journey lately taken on a tricycle from the West Riding of Yorkshire to the neighbourhood of London, in order to encourage others who, like myself, may be holding on with tenacity to the extreme fringe of youth—that is to say, men of about fifty years of age, who wish to combine enjoyment with a fair amount of exercise.

It is no part of my intention to give an itinerary of my journey, nay object being to furnish a few hints which may be found useful to others who contemplate a similar outing. As regards the choice of a tricycle, I used an Omnicycle, and found it comfortable, safe, and easy to ride; but I am not in a position to say it is the best machine, as I find that my friends who have Rovers, Humbers, Royal Salvos, and others, all consider their individual machines to be the best; and it is very odd how fond one gets one's machine. I will only suggest in the choice of a of machine, that I would recommend for safety one with a front steering-wheel and with a riband break (a double-acting break for choice); and the use of a saddle, not a seat, the smaller the saddle the less it being likely to chafe.

If you carry your luggage with you, the less the amount the better. A small basket or portmanteau, which can be fixed at the back of the machine, to contain [illegible] flannel shirt, and a change of underclothing, is all that is necessary. Strapped at the top should be a waterproof cape and overalls. The best dress to wear is a Norfolk jacket of woollen tweed, riding breeches of the same material, flannel shirt, woollen stockings, and stout shoes. Take with you a cyclist's road-book. The one I had contained some errors, but, on the whole, it was useful in mapping out the day's work. In the choice of journeys, use up, to begin with, the old coaching roads. You may make out many trips on them before having to take to the cross-roads, and they will be found in better condition. To those who have never taken a long journey, it will be desirable to take one or two short day-trips before commencing a longer flight, in order to get used to your machine, and, in mapping out your first journey, avoid as much as possible hilly country. As you are out for enjoyment, and not to beat any particular record, it will be found that about thirty miles is a fair day's work. The road-books give you a list of hotels, but do not say which are the best or worst. When once established in communication with the landlord of the best hotel you have stopped at will assist you in the matter.

In buying the equipments necessary for the journey, it is better to trust yourself in the hands of any universal purveyor; a jack-of-all-trades is seldom good all round. I speak of this to my cost. I did not carry any lamp, and was, therefore, not tempted, as I should otherwise have been on one or two days, to ride my journey after dark. I had for a heavy man (I weighed before starting over fourteen stone) there is an element of danger in travelling on an unknown road after dark—leave that for the youngsters, who wish to do an impossible number of miles in a day. In a hilly country your machine will climb the hill, but it is a nice change of exercise to walk up the steepest, and during my journey I found two very steep, long hills that I thought it prudent to walk down. If you are overtaken by a wet day, take a rest; it is double labour riding on a wet road and under a waterproof. I endeavoured to map out my day's work each day before starting, making inquiries at the hotel as to the state of the road; and I used to settle in my mind a moderate or a full day's journey, so as to feel quite independent. If you keep to the old coaching roads you will pass plenty of villages with telegraph offices, and by the afternoon, which is the best time to settle on your destination for the night, stop at the next telegraph office and send a telegram ordering your bed and a dinner.

Don't take a companion with you; he will either be heavier or lighter than you are, and the one will push the other in speed. If you are not good company to yourself, don't undertake a journey at all. Nothing can be more enjoyable than the sense of freedom and independence of movement that one experiences in travelling on a fine, bright autumn day, upon a good road. If you keep your eyes open, you will make a more intimate acquaintance with nature than you may hitherto have done, and it is surprising what an observer a number of things there are—animate and inanimate—to interest as one goes along. You are in no hurry, and can afford time to watch a party of sportsmen walking over the stubble up to their birds, or if may be, watch while to stop over a rare butterfly or flower, or for some ripe blackberries, which are very plentiful this year, and refreshing—altogether, a journey on wheels will (and a healthy one be it) tend and body and mind, fatigue at the end of a day, after going twenty-five or thirty miles, is no greater than walking eight or ten miles.

My journey of over 200 miles took me eight and half days. I arrived home [illegible] in nerve, lighter in body, and not much lighter in purse; and I hope other heavy men will follow my example.

OCEAN COMMISSARIAT.

IN the home papers a correspondence has taken place with regard to the commissariat on board ocean steamers, there being a general complaint against the arrangements on the Atlantic lines. The *Daily Telegraph*, writing on the subject, says:—The man who is never seasick—not even when he crosses the Straits of Dover during the autumnal equinox—and who has served his apprenticeship in "roughing it" in the model passenger on board an ocean steamer. He is early on deck, and after his tub descends to the saloon for breakfast with the appetite of a cormorant. He is probably a very good fellow; but his weather-kneed fellow-passengers dolorously toying with tea and dry toast regard him with secret aversion, and listen with a shudder when after devouring muffin after muffin he bids the steward in strident tones bring him more ham and eggs while his mutton chop is getting ready. He is the first in and the last out at lunch, and at the beginning of dinner is so desperately hungry that when his early training in the Chesterfieldian arts has been neglected he has been known to commit that which, in the eyes of the captain, is the unpardonable sin of lifting the dish-covers to ascertain what may be the viands underneath. This is the man who can eat beefsteak pudding and smile at the sea; who is always ready for oxtail soup; who asks twice for boiled mutton and never misses any of the trimmings thereof; who likes buttered toast and plum cake for tea; and who has no objection at night, just before going home, to such pretty tiny kickshaws in the way of broiled bones or fried sardines as the civil steward may bring him. When to these traits it is added that the passenger who is never seasick prefers port to beer, and is not

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

THE Bank of England rate of discount was advanced yesterday to 4 per cent.—a movement which has been rather anticipated from the tenor of private advices during the past few days. The natural tendency of course is to weaken stocks, and Consols are accordingly ⅛ lower, Rupee Paper ¼ down in Fours, and ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half. This latter is partially due no doubt also to the continued decline in the value of the rupee which is accountable further for a fall of ⅛d. in Bar Silver in London to 50⅛d. Even at this it still lays down at over 1s. 7 5-16d. per rupee—a level which will not permit of shipments to this side.

In the London Produce markets no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday showed a marked increase in activity, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales. Spot prices are practically unchanged, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, whilst futures in New York have advanced 8 points to 10·07 cents per lb. for February shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date continue heavy, the following being the figures as compared with the two previous seasons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's receipts	51,000	32,000	38,000
Total do.	222,000	149,000	205,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,570,000	1,408,000	1,580,000

The usual Thursday's figures from Liverpool show that the trade took 86,000 bales for the week, a very full business, but the imports being heavy the stock is only reduced by 5,000 bales, making it 465,000 as against 433,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Influenced by the tenor of the home telegrams we have had a decidedly firmer market here to-day. Nominally prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher all round, but even at the improvement sellers are indisposed to operate and very little business has resulted. For new crops we quote buyers :—

Good Bengal, Dec. Delivery	Rs.	145
„ Oomra, March „	„	180
„ Broach, do. „	„	210 to 211
„ Dholera, April „	„	182

WHEAT is firm at previous prices, but the home accounts are no better.

LINSEED is fluctuating almost hourly, and after going back to Rs. 6-12 has risen again to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain unaltered. For Liverpool 10s. is still the ready quotation and for Hull tonnage is offering at 15s. without leading to business. Forward speculators are willing to let at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. for February-March shipment, but shippers have nothing to induce them to enter on commitments so far ahead, neither in prospects for produce nor freight itself. True Coals are being advanced to a level which checks shipment and so reduces the amount of available tonnage, but the number of liners is now so large that this factor does not carry the importance it once did in estimating the probable course of rates.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady with a fair average business passing from second hands Coals are still tending upwards and sellers o November-December shipment have now with drawn, December-January being the earliest offering.

EXCHANGE.—As was to be expected from the result of the biddings for Council drafts the market has been very weak again to-day with a decline of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private bills. The inquiry still continues for Bank bills, and at the moment judging from the tenor of Calcutta advices as well as the aspect of things here a further fall seems probable. The turning point, however, cannot be very far off and the more rapid the fall the quicker will be the reaction when it comes. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank bills on demand	Is. 7 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7 5-32d.	„
Do. Three Months' Sight	Is. 7 11-32d	„
Credits do. do. do.	Is. 7 15-32d. to 7	„
Francs do. do. do.	2 09d	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is easier again owing to the decline advised from London, and we now quote Fours Rs. 99½, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 103½, sellers.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills continue to tend higher and the leading companies may be quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 better. Manockjee Petits have improved to Rs. 1,215, Orientals to Rs. 555, and Southern India to Rs. 427½. Port Cannings are up to Rs. 327½. Press shares keep firm. Mofussils are [illegible] Rs. 417½, Prince of Wales to Rs. 640 and Bombay to Rs. 290.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£80
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	5.0	500	17½p.s.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	...	Rs. 30	730
Bhownuggur Mills	4 8 0	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	960
Budneira Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	...	500	...	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	...	155
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,00	Rs. 30	677½ xd
D. Spinning	000	2,00	all	nil	365
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 5½	770
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,800	1,000	5 0*	25	720
Gokuldas S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,042	1,000	1,000	...	275
Hindustan	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	800 xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	6	100
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	1,00	Rs 70	1,180 xd
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	930	1,000	all	...	325
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	...	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	39
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs 40	1,20
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs 30	760 xd
Khatau Mackunjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	917½
Leopold S., Hisaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100 p.	3,100 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	a..	Rs. 5	1,215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	75	75	Rs. 9	77½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 85	1,000
National Spinning	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	690
New Great Eastern	1,4.0	1,0.	1,0.	Rs. 4.	983
Oriental	4,.0	625	62	Rs. 15	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,.00	400	40	Rs. 1.	215
People of Indi. S. & W. Company	1,000	25.	..	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,.00	500	50.	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,.00	1,0.	1,00.	Rs. 4.	1,000
Shoimpore Mills	5.0	1,00	1,00	Rs 70	1,385
Soonderdas	7.0	1,..	1,00.	...	740
Southern India	5..	500	5.0*	Rs. 20	4.7½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,00.	Rs. 30	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1	1,00.	Rs. 30	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	170
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	1.0	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10.	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	...	555
Bombay Saw Mills	10.	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.5½	103 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,815
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,007½
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		124
	1,200	100	75		
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	82
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	150	75	Nil.	75
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	2.	2.	Rs. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1.	185
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs.	00xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bengore Head, 1,695 tons, Captain T. McCalmont, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirdhana, 1,978 tons, Captain G. W. Livingston, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Rangoon (16th Oct.), with a cargo of timber.

THE B I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 203 horses, and 102 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bonnington, 1,385 tons, Captain S. L. Burkell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (21st Oct.), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain G. R. Kewley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st Oct.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ellison Pritchard, C.E., Dr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Carven, Miss Carven, Miss J. Carven, Master Harry Carven, Master Merritt, Miss Hedrick, Miss Mansell, Miss Dellue, Miss Reed, Miss English, Miss Downey, Dr. M. Christianey, Mr. E. Brown, and Mr. R. N. Cox.

THE following is the list of passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Shannon, Commander J. S. Murray, which arrived in Bombay from Sydney :—Sydney.—Miss de Russett, Mrs. Callum, Miss Sunderland, Rev. G. S. Bergen, Mrs. Bergen, and two children, Surg.-Major Shepperd, Mrs. Shepperd and child, Mr. Lane, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Galbraith. From Melbourne.—Mr. Cowan, Mr. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mrs. J. Bowe Quin, Mrs. Hegarty, Capt. Hallowes, and Mr. Newham. From K. G. Sand.—F. De Souza. From Shanghai.—Mr. S. Abraham and 1 native servant. From Madras.—Mr. Blackhall. From Singapore.—Mr. S. C. Shols. From Colombo.—Widow of Sub-Conductor Stapleton and child.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Masillia, 2,748 tons, Captain D. Shallard, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with Australian and China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Crosartis, and Infant. Mr. A. Barclay, Mr. K. Barclay, Mr. J. E. Yats. For Honkong,—Mr. and Mrs. McHinh. For Colombo.—Mrs. Coulston. For Adelaide,—Mr. John Cokeley. —For Sydney.—Mr. G. Flanayan.—For Singapore.—Mr. Kooper.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Sindhana (s)	Livingston	Rangoon, Oct. 16.
31	Clan Cameron (s)	Kewly	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Bonnington (s)	Burkell	Rangoon, Oct. 21.
	Java (s)	Campbell	Bussorah, Oct. 18.
	Shannon (s)	Murray	Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Bengore Head (s)	McCalmont	Hull.
	Nizam (s)	Atkinson	Private, &c.
	Massilia (s)	Shallard	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, Cruickland, to Genoa, &c.
„ Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.

The steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
27 California (s) ..... Young ..... Bombay, Oct 18.
M. Castle (s) ..... Valentine ..... Liverpool, July, 19.
Hereford (s) ..... Gordon ..... London, July, 12.
Mangalore (s) ..... Parry ..... Mauritius, Sept 10.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 27.—Steamer Rewa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
28 Medusa .... Mauritius.
C. Mackenzie (s) .... Calcutta.
29 Rewa (s) .... Calcutta.
Canara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
27 Nerbudda (s) .... Calcutta.
Schah Irhan .... Calcutta.
28 Badsworth .... Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—172 cases wine, W. and A. Graham and Company; 20 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Company.
City of Manchester s—100 barrels roll sulphur, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co; 100 barrels galvanized sheets, M. Nazarally.

FROM LONDON.

Massilia s—52 cases brandy, Framjee Hormusjee Battlewalla; 385 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 18 cases brandy, Khan, Lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Colonel A. G. Nedham, H. S. C., to Amy, second daughter of Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, 29th M. I.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

G. W. JOHNSON, Cawnpore.—We cannot insert your communication.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majest[illegible]
the King of Wurttemberg, Germa[illegible]
Establishe[illegible]

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIA[illegible]

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of th[illegible]
brated Instruments HAS ARRIVE[illegible]
Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and [illegible]
tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIAN[illegible]
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLO[illegible]

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOL[illegible]

Price &c &c &c			
Prices as previously advised, on the two years s[illegible]			
Plain square Piano	Rs	33 per month	or 1
Sympathetic square	„	36 „	or
Semi grand, on three legs	„	66 „	or

PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCKMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

MARRIAGE.

NEDHAM—BARNETT—October 28, at the Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. Dr. J. Colgan, Robert Bird Nedham, Lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Colonel A. G. Nedham, H. S. C., to Amy, second daughter of Colonel H. C. B. Barnett, 29th M. I.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

THE ex-Viceroy of India must, of all persons in the world, the most bitterly resent the publication of the late Lord Lytton's letters to his wife, and his resentment must be not the less bitter, nor is it the less natural because the lady who is answerable for it puts the immediate responsibility for their publication upon him. "My first intention," says Miss Devey, who has brought out this remarkable work, "was to delay this publication for some years; but I am compelled to hasten my action in consequence of the recent appearance of the biography of Edward Lord Lytton." In that work, it may be remembered, the present Lord Lytton gave a version of his father's matrimonial difficulties which showed little favour to his mother. Miss Devey, the executrix to Lady Lytton, thinks she will redress the balance of things by telling the same story from the opposite side,—in other words, by publishing a number of Lord Lytton's love letters, with a quantity of autobiographical material entrusted to her by his wife. Hence the literary scandal which has set all London talking, and which in India has supplanted the Blavatsky correspondence and a recent *cause célèbre* as a topic for teatable talk. A literary scandal we call it, but the phrase can be applied only with the reservation that in Miss Devey's book the scandalous interest far outweighs the literary. If we learn from it anything new regarding Lord Lytton as a man of letters, it is exclusively as a man of love letters, and in that capacity, of course, he belonged to a profession of which most men are, or have been, or are doomed to be, members. He is exceptional amongst them, however, not in the quality of his letters alone, but in the fact that selections from them—made, moreover, with no desire that credit shall be done to him—have found their way into print. And so this publication is not so much an event in the world of letters as in the world of scandal. We do not know in whose interest this strange book was brought out. Neither the living nor the dead are the better for it. Not many people can have known who Miss Devey is, and if her share in the business has brought her name before a public who had never heard of her before, it is scarcely fame that she has gained. And although the book will not add to the number of the late Lord Lytton's admirers, it is certain that Lady Lytton's memory gains nothing by it. What was meant to be a vindication of the lady is in reality an indictment of her. If the autobiographical pages of this remarkable book prove that she was one of the most ill-treated of women, the book itself shows that she was also the most vindictive. A wife who on her death-bed could command that the very love letters which her husband had sent to her should be brought in evidence against him must have had the instinct of eternal hatred. Lady Lytton was not even as forgiving as the old Highland chieftain who in his dying breath forgave a rival, only on condition, however, that his sons kept up the feud. The old chief's words were, "I forgive him, but mind, you never do." Lady Lytton's mood was not so relenting. She not only made provision for others to pay vengeance on the memory of her dead husband, but she was herself unforgiving to the last.

The pretence that all this scandalous matter has been published for the vindication of Lady Lytton is absurd. Such a vindication might very well have been dispensed with, even if in writing his father's life the present Lord Lytton had told a good deal more about the unhappy relations between his father and mother than was either edifying or prudent. It is easy enough for Miss Devey to plead the terms of Lady Lytton's deathbed injunctions as an excuse for the present publication. But there are not many people who will admit that the trust was one which ought to have been accepted. We imagine that it cannot have been an easy thing for Lady Lytton to find a literary executrix. There must be few, even amongst the literary ladies of our time, who would consent to be the instruments of an old woman's vindictiveness. We are not sure that even Mr. Froude, despite his reckless editing of Thomas Carlyle's autobiography, would have undertaken so inglorious a trust. There has been nothing like this book since Mrs. Beecher Stowe thought it necessary to draw a portrait of Lord Byron less flattering than the least flattering which his enemies had hitherto exhibited. But the apologists for Lord Byron, loudly though they protested against Mrs. Beecher Stowe's way of championing the cause of Lady Byron, had not to accuse her of being the instrument of a *post mortem* vengeance. The truth is that unless we can find some parallel to this incident in savage life—some atrocity of which an imaginative anthropologist would declare it to be a "survival"—it stands absolutely alone. Men and women—husbands and wives—may quarrel during life, but it is a new thing for them to keep up their quarrel, by deputy, years after both of them are laid in the grave. And the quarrel is kept up—so far as one side can keep it up—with malign cruelty. Lady Lytton must have kept the fires of hatred burning hotly to the very last, or she would not have chosen the publication of her dead husband's love letters as one of the means of avenging herself upon him for his ill-treatment of her half a century before. For whatever may be said of the autobiographical matter in this book, the letters tell no story, they throw no light on nothing, they vindicate nobody except perhaps Lord Lytton himself, for whom they have arranged for the printing of such letters as these. For the sake of Lord Lytton's literary reputation it is fortunate that the world, when it is called to pass judgment upon love letters, does so without regard to any purely literary standard. The average lover does not write with a view to publication, and generally speaking it may be said that the only form of publicity which he has to fear is that which may be given to his correspondence if he happens to be the defendant in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The only standard of comparison which prevails in the matter of love letters is that which is supplied in proceedings of this kind. It is true that the correspondence of Abelard and Heloise is within reach, and that some one has got together a collection of "Love Letters of Eminent Personages." But there was something exceptional in the case of the unhappy lovers who lie in Pere-la-Chaise, and the collection we have mentioned is not widely known. It remains true, therefore, that we have nothing with which to compare the letters addressed by young Mr. Bulwer to Miss Wheeler, except the letters from faithless lovers which are sometimes read out in Nisi Prius. And judged even by that low standard we fear that these missives cannot be rated very highly. One asks, indeed, if the man who wrote the "Last Days of Pompeii," and in his later days became a Secretary of State, could ever have so "lightly turned to thoughts of love" as to compose the letters which his wife insisted upon giving to the world. Everybody is ready to talk indignantly about the morality of a publication of this sort. The worst of it is that everybody is equally ready to show his indignation by buying the book and affecting to be mightily interested in it. The reading public are getting accustomed to this sort of thing, and there is some danger lest its sensibilities in the matter of literary propriety should become deadened. There have been so many notorious offences of this kind in recent years that if we are not careful we shall fall into the habit of expecting to know far too much about the lives of men and women in whose work alone, and not in whose lives, we have any right to take interest. The journalism of society, and the literature of society, are becoming too personal. It is not enough that we should see our great men in the former; we must follow them into their homes, invading the privacy of their domestic life, and taking account of things that do not concern us. The old saying that "nothing is sacred to a sapper" will soon need to be amended. It is the biographer and the literary executor who now persist in invading the sanctities of personal life. Even so fair-minded a man as Anthony Trollope was so far affected by the tendency of the time as to include in his autobiography some painfully candid revelations as to the infelicities of his home life. There is no need, in fact, to say much about reckless writing and reckless editing in these days. A generation which has had the memoirs of Bishop Wilberforce and Mr. Froude's Carlyle volumes under its eye knows well enough what is the nature and the extent of the evil. Perhaps Mr. Mathew Arnold was right when he lately proclaimed "lucidity" to be one of the great literary wants of the age. But we are beginning to be conscious of a greater want than that. Will some one proclaim the great need of reticence in literature! The art of expression is being so increasingly cultivated in these days that no one has any difficulty in knowing what to say. Will some one come forward to teach writers—and especially biographers and literary executors—what not to say?

FRENCH animosity against England has cooled somewhat of late, but it is ready to burst into a flame again on the slightest provocation, and unfortunately the Geodetic Congress in New York seems likely to provide our too susceptible neighbours with a fresh grievance. The object of the Congress is to adopt a Prime Meridian of longitude for all the world, so that every nation may have the same method of computing geographical time. Hitherto, the custom has been for each great maritime nation to reckon the longitude from a Prime Meridian of its own, the English fixing as theirs a line passing through Greenwich, which, owing to the spread of English trade and the English language, has latterly come into pretty general use excepting on board French ships. The proposal, however, to formally ratify this useful custom by an international agreement has now called forth the liveliest protests from the representatives of France at the Congress. Evidently, although the number of persons engaged in commerce who speak English probably outnumber those who speak French by a hundred to one, France does not yet despair of wresting from us the dominion of the seas and making the whole world reckon their longitude from Paris. But there is a special obstacle in the way of the acceptance of Greenwich longitude. The word Greenwich is one of the most difficult in our language for a Frenchman to pronounce. Why not, then, conciliate France by calling the Prime Meridian that of London?

THERE is not much likelihood that the question of the adulteration of Indian cotton will be made the subject of legislative action for some time to come. The Secretary of State, in answering a memorial from the East India and China Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has declined to reopen a question which was settled after full inquiry only three years since. The Liverpool memorial, nevertheless, deals with an evil of a rather serious kind. The adulteration of cotton in this country, it is said, is increasing; but the question between the Chamber of Commerce and the India Office is whether or not this is a result of the repeal in 1878 of the Cotton Frauds Act. A difference of opinion upon this point, however, ought not to stand in the way of some attempt to deal with what appears to be a growing evil. The Liverpool Committee, who get much of their information from Bombay, say that short-stapled cotton (Khandeish) is specially grown in annually increasing quantities for the purpose of adultering Oomrawuttee cotton; that short-stapled Sind cotton is imported into the Dholiera districts, and that even Broach—the finest Indian growth—has been tampered with, and the mixture with it of Bengal and Dholiera cotton is reported. Some remedy, legislative or otherwise, ought to be resorted to for an evil of this kind. The future development of the Bombay weaving industry depends in no inconsiderable degree upon the quality and the length of staple of the cotton grown in the country. Strenuous efforts have been made in various parts of the country to improve the staple, but these will be thrown away if the few longer-stapled growths are adulterated with short-stapled cotton. It may be hoped that the subject will not be allowed to pass by without something being done.

LORD SALISBURY ON IMPERIAL POLICY.

LORD SALISBURY personally may well feel grateful to the Liberals for having, by their vain attempts to "organize the intimidation of the House of Lords," given him an opportunity of making himself far better known to the English people than he was before the commencement of the Franchise agitation. Till within the last few months the Conservative chief may be said to have had a Parliamentary rather than a popular reputation. To the majority of his fellow-countrymen he was a name and nothing more, and it even seemed likely that Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been quick to recognize the changed conditions of public life in England and the enlarged importance of public meetings in our political system, would outstrip him in winning the confidence of the great body of Conservative electors throughout the country. To-day, however, not only is Lord Salisbury's ascendency in his own party quite unquestioned, but his whole position as a public man is immensely improved. This alteration in his fortunes is due mainly to his success as a platform orator, and to the admiration which Englishmen of all ranks and opinions feel for the courage and ability of the great noble who, cutting himself free from caste prejudices, has come face to face with the democracy and indicated the claim of the House of Lords to be a useful and patriotic institution. The happy effect of the change is plainly visible in the consciousness of strength derived from popular support which animates Lord Salisbury's latest speeches at Glasgow. The literary finish and epigrammatic force of his oratory remain unimpaired, but to these charming qualities is added a vigour of purpose born of the conviction that in his demand for the adoption by England of a comprehensive and honourable imperial policy he has the nation at his back.

Even the practised self-sufficiency of Mr. Gladstone can hardly be proof against the darts of scorn with which he is assailed at all points in Lord Salisbury's scathing reply to the challenge he so rashly threw out at Edinburgh in daring to institute a comparison between his own management of foreign affairs and that of Lord Beaconsfield. Seldom has a quotation been so effectively turned against the speaker who had used it as in the crushing retort which Lord Salisbury made to the charge of having devastated the world with "fire and sword, red ruin, and the breaking up of laws." It required, indeed, a sublime degree of confidence on Mr. Gladstone's part in the immeasureable credulity of his Scotch admirers to suppose them ignorant of the way in which his Government has, since it came into power, steeped itself in innocent blood. The peculiarity of Mr. Gladstone's administration, as both Lord Salisbury and Lord R. Churchill point out, is that, while under other Governments England may have suffered misfortunes, it is only since Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister that she has seemed to court and revel in [illegible] ment given in Ireland, Egypt, South Africa, and Central Asia to the avowed or secret enemies of England, of the shameless way in which those who trusted in us have been abandoned to savage foes, and of the ruin to English interests and the general anarchy caused by the criminal folly of Her Majesty's Government, loses none of its effectiveness when told for the hundredth time by these practised orators. Lord Randolph's impulsiveness is apt to carry him too far. Lord Salisbury at Glasgow contented himself with arguing that, while England under Lord Beaconsfield maintained the concert of Europe and compelled Russia to submit to its guidance, Mr. Gladstone, with all his boastful talk about acting with the rest of Europe, has only succeeded in uniting all the Continental powers in resistance to English pretensions in Egypt. There the contrast might well have ended. Lord Randolph seems to us to go quite off the rails when he draws an imaginary picture of a European coalition, supported by eight millions of soldiers, threatening to make war upon England. Things have not come to this pass yet, and the wise policy for the Tory party is to encourage Mr. Gladstone's Government to stand firm in upholding English supremacy in Egypt, without regard for the threats of Continental Powers. Nothing can be more obvious than that Germany will never support France in a contest with England, if only the English Government has a policy of its own and is prepared to defend it.

The singular unanimity of sentiment on foreign policy in the speeches of Lords Salisbury and Randolph Churchill shows how superficial and transitory were the differences that for a time separated these two distinguished men; and the Conservative party may be heartily congratulated on the concord that now happily has been restored between them. It is satisfactory to find that the leaders of the party are now firmly committed to an Imperial policy which may be described as one of expansion, in opposition to the Radical policy of contracting the bounds of the Empire. It is not only in the pursuit of glory, or the vindication of the national honour, that we ought to carry on steadily that process of enlarging the limits of English influence in all parts of the world which has been the chief cause of England's commercial prosperity. Lord R. Churchill at Leeds professed to feel entire confidence in the inclination of the English democracy to pursue a vigorous foreign and colonial policy; but much remains to be done by Conservative speakers and journalists before the mass of the people can be persuaded to throw to the winds the political doctrines of the Manchester school. It is a curious circumstance that the reaction against the gospel of Cobden and Bright is most vigorous within the county of Lancashire itself, where the pinch of bad trade has recently compelled all classes of the population to inquire why it is that England appears to be in danger of losing her old commercial supremacy. An impartial student of history can readily supply a complete answer to this question. English trade prospered so long as the Government kept continually opening new markets to it. At no time in our annals did the "condition of England question" look more gloomy than in the years 1837-40, towards the close of the nine years' lease of power enjoyed by the Liberal party after carrying the Reform Bill of 1832. Foreign commerce languished, the industry of the manufacturing districts was paralyzed, and the hatred of class against class had reached such lengths that the country seemed to be on the verge of a civil war. It is the fashion to ascribe the release of England from these troubles to Sir R. Peel's economical reforms, but the true explanation is that Lord Palmerstone's vigorous foreign policy at that time threw the Chinese Empire open to British trade. The subsequent Imperial policy of Lord Dalhousie in establishing British supremacy over the whole of India prepared the way for the peaceful commercial development of that country; and, again, important new markets were opened to our trade by the amazing growth of the Australian and American colonies. But no new source of wealth has recently been opened. The springs of British enterprise have been dried up, and Free Trade is in some danger of being reduced to an absurdity because, while we buy our food and raw materials in the cheapest market and produce the best goods at the lowest prices, the demand for our manufactures does not keep pace with the increase of supply. The first duty, then, we take it, of an English Government is not to be afraid of enlarging the Empire, but rather to be always on the look-out for new markets for our trade; and this is a duty which a Radical Government is, by the law of its being, perfectly incapacitated to accomplish.

J. M M

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

Tucker, Col, Durham L I, on duty, from Allahabad.
Davies, Lieut, 1st Lancers, to join, from Quetta.
Howard, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Davies, Lieut, 1st Lancers, to join, to Poona.
Maxwell, Vety-Surg, to join, to Meerut.
O'Leary, Lieut, R I Fusiliers, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Godfrey, Lieut, West Riding, on duty, to Nowshera.
Barnes, Lieut, E Lancashire, on duty, to Mean Meer.

OCTOBER 31.

Kingscote, Major, R A, on leave, to Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
Younghusband, Lieut, Bengal Guides, to rejoin, to Murdan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 1, 1884.

The drill season will commence this day (Saturday), the 1st instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and

...AMS.

...EXPEDITION.

...YING COLUMN.

...ORRESPONDENT.)
...RO' DUKI, OCT. 31.
...hob Valley will return
...th November. A force
...antry regiments, No. 1
...o squadrons of cavalry,
...ill then be sent up the
...hel country.

LATER.

...you that there was an
...I now send further
...Bombay Lancers, when
...ut 400 to 500 of the
...n. The cavalry retired
... The infantry were
...morning to the spot,
...the camp. At Aktarzai
...pean Mounted Battery
...threw the enemy into
...acked by two companies
...Regiment and the 4th
...ix of the enemy were
...number wounded and
...force a few men of the
...e wounded, one native
...cut on the head.
...yal Engineers, in charge
...t with the force, when
...ore with a small escort
...d double as many sepoys,
... large number of Zhobies
...d to make a hasty retreat,
...ir run by the aid of the

...RAILWAY INQUIRY.

...STATION MASTER.

...ORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.
...is evidence at the Aran-
..., states that the line-clear
...atta station to Bogola was
...t, but ought not to have
Assuming that the distant
...nger, still the driver of the
...ave avoided the accident
... duty. Taking the most
...for the driver, it was found
...pproached the station with
...y, that he did not pay atten-
...rdly, that he did not keep a
...y, that he passed the main or
...danger; fifthly, that he did
... whistle; sixthly, that he
... rules regarding the noticing
... lights when passing a
...venthly, that he passed the
...and proceeded on without a

...e Superintendent, and Mr.
...otive Superintendent of the
...nd Gordon. Mr. Wood said
...river of the passenger train
... before he reached the main
...had seen the distant signal, at
...lling—a speed of twenty miles
...ke one mile to pull up.
... Bell and Mr. Peary Mohan
...y the train—spoke to the station
...le till some time after the ac-
...being no lights on the platform.
... that one of the station people
...nal was out of order.

LATER.

... inquiry into the Arranghata
...oncluded to-day, is that the
...that no blame attaches to the
...o has been released from bail.

...RCATION COMMISSION.

...R OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCT. 31.
...ue of the movement of treasure
...erat, and active steps are being
...cute the repairs of the fort at

...has sent to Herat a proclamation
...ulation of the district to treat the
... of the Commission with every
...The proclamation has been well

...been sent from Kabul to all the
...t Herat.
... Commission have left Rudbar,
...e way to Lash Jowain.

...TTA NOTIFICATIONS.

...OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, OCT. 31.
...D. G. Barkley's resignation as ad-
...ber of Council is officially accepted.
...dden, Geological Survey, is granted
...f India for two years.
...n of Kutch, Mr. Manibhai Jashai,
...itle of Bahadur.
... Fraser acts as assistant Secretary.
...sotti is officially recognised as Consul
...elgium in British India temporarily.
...t of India is granted to Colonel
... years; Major C. Nick-Hall, two
...t. H. H. Dobbie, one year.
... Cureton is permitted to leave India

...ton becomes Lieut.-Colonel; J. M.
... Colonel. Surgeon-Major J. G. Skar-
...om the service. The war services of
...ney, Military Secretary, who has
...od service pension are gazetted.

...RY JUSTICE IN MANDALAY.

...M OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, OCT. 31.
...y telegram says that, in consequence
...se of crime in Upper Burmah, Royal
...been issued directing that any thief
...e killed, without inquiry being made
...ives. This will be a convenient pre-
...ng rid of any political enemies, or
...o relieve themselves of the presence
...llowers who know too much of their
...h any of the princes in exile. Any
...ik is to receive fifty lashes, and the
...o the Burmese is prohibited.

...ER'S TELEGRAMS.]

...RANCO-CHINESE WAR.

SHANGHAI, OCT. 30.
...authorities have commenced opera-
...ng, and Chinese troops are being
...re and at Pekin.

...NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, OCT. 30.
...y has arrived at Dal.
...h, and 18th Regiments will ascend
...eek.
... boatmen have already succeeded
... halers over the second cataract.

...I BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

TEHERAN, OCT. 30.
...ommissioners appointed to consider
...of the Afghan frontier will leave
...r next for Sarrakhs.

...N THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, OCT. 31.
...the address in reply to the Queen's
... in the Commons. Lord Ran-
...ast night proposed an amendment
...amberlain for his connection with
... Birmingham when the Liberals
...servative meeting. After a short
...ate the amendment was nega-
...ast 178 votes.

...ETER LUMSDEN.

LONDON, OCT. 31.
...received that Sir Peter Lumsden
... yesterday afternoon, and that
...e entry into the town this morn-

...MER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, OCT. 28.
...'s s. s. India, homeward bound
...ras, and Colombo, left here this

LONDON, OCT. 29.
...'s s. s. Manora, outward bound
...s, and Calcutta, left here this

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 30.
...s. Rydal Hall left here this

PORT SAID, OCT. 30.
...'s s. s. Edorado, outward bound
...s, and Calcutta, left here this

SUEZ, OCT. 27.
...s s. s. Hydaspes arrived here
...evening. The same company's
...mbo, arrived on the morning

SUEZ, OCT. 30.
...amer Werneth Hall, outward
...ft here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed with a hardening tendency. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market to-day closed quiet.

The Manchester market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅛
4½ per cent.	Rentes	109⅛
3	,, Consols for account	100⅜
3½	,, Sterling Loan	106⅛
4	,, Rupee Paper	79½
4½	,,	81⅛
Bar Silver		50⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £10,100,000; decrease, £500,000.

Bills discounted, £21,800,000; increase, £300,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £19,800,000; decrease, £800,000.

Proportion of reserve to liabilities 30 per cent.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, October 30.

10 p.m.	76·3

FRIDAY, October 31.

6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	83·7

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will return to Bombay to-day, landing at the Apollo-bunder at 7 a.m. His Excellency has been pleased to dispense with the attendance of heads of departments and the guard of honour. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's landing.

MR. E. C. BUCK, the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who is a passenger by this week's homeward mail, has an interview, before leaving Bombay, with the Hon. F. Forbes Adam (the president), Dr. MacDonald, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., and Mr. J. Griffiths (Secretary to the *interim* Committee) with reference to the Bombay International Exhibition. Pending the appointment of the Executive Committee, we understand, nothing definite could be arranged.

ARCHBISHOP AGLIARDI, the Apostolical Delegate to India, leaves Brindisi on the 3rd inst.

As we announced at the time, if Colonel Lockhart's mission to Acheen had not been successful a force would probably have been despatched from India to coerce the Rajah of Tenom and rescue the crew of the Nisero. It now transpires that the intention was to land troops at Pedir on the north coast of Acheen, while the Dutch advanced from various points on the west coast. The objective point would have been Kemala, which is the seat of the titular sovereign and the head-quarters of the war-party in Acheen. The force that would have been required was estimated at 2,000 British and 4,000 native troops; and a small naval brigade would also have been organised. Coolie carriage would have had to be employed, and to lighten the baggage tents would have been dispensed with on the march inland.

FOR some years past very little success has attended our cruisers against slave dhows off the coast of Arabia; and the absence of captures led to the hope that the trade towards the Persian Gulf had been broken up. On the 10th instant, however, Her Majesty's gunboat Philomel succeeded in capturing a large dhow off Ras-el-Heil, having 154 slaves on board, of all ages. The dhow, a vessel of 63 tons, being made secure, was towed by the Philomel into Muscat; and there sold in accordance with the standing instructions of the Admiralty. Thirteen sick slaves were landed under the protection of the British Consul; and the remaining 141 poor wretches were conveyed on board the Philomel to Aden, in compliance with instructions telegraphed by Admiral Hewett.

AN Exeter hairdresser claims to have made a discovery, having brought to light three pictures which are thought to be works of J. W. M. Turner. They represent views of the interior of Exeter Cathedral and are said to have been stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber. The hairdresser purchased the pictures a few days since from a furniture broker for a sovereign each. A judge of works of art has offered £1,500 for the three, but the hairdresser has communicated with London experts, so as to place the authorship of the works beyond question.

LAST May a Bill was passed in Austria limiting the number of workmen's hours in a mine to ten, and forbidding the employment of women in mines except in the daytime, and of children entirely. A Bill regulating the position of factory hands is now being passed. The working day for men is not to exceed eleven hours, neither women nor children are to work by night, children under fourteen are not to be employed in regular work, and between fourteen and sixteen only in such work as cannot be injurious to their health.

THE employment of steel in the manufacture of tin-plate is rapidly increasing, owing to the cheap rate at which steel can now be produced, and it is likely to lead to excellent results in a direction which was not contemplated. The American canned and tinned meat trade has long been aware of the dangers to health that are frequently incurred by those who use this class of provisions, and is beginning to insist that the tins should be made of steel instead of iron as heretofore. It is considered probable that many tinned foods, and especially fish, which were formerly tainted, as it was thought, from defective soldering are really made injurious to the consumer through the use of faulty iron in the cans. The can production has now assumed such gigantic proportions that the employment of mild steel in this direction will necessarily be on a large scale also.

THERE has been a great deal of gossip about the will of the late Sir John Duntze, as the name of his legal heir does not appear in that document, and the whole of his large fortune goes away from the family. The fact is, that Sir John's mother (Miss Carew, of Twerton Castle) was the sister of his father's first wife, so that when he came of age in 1830 he was technically illegitimate, and when he assumed the title and took possession of the estates, after his father's death (which took place just when he came of age), some of his relatives threatened to dispute his rights, and he never forgave this proceeding, the fruit of which is to be found after fifty years in his will. In 1825 the late Duke of Beaufort, whose only son (the present Duke) was the off-spring of a similar marriage, fearing that his next brother, Lord Granville Somerset, might claim the titles and estates, induced Lord Lyndhurst to get passed the Act on the subject which made all such marriages legal which had taken place prior to August 31, 1835; and, of course, this legislation also placed Sir John Duntze in a position of security.

THE shocking accident to Mr. Jackson, of the Mohpani Coal Mines, has terminated fatally. It appears that the accident did not occur whilst the deceased was on duty as mine captain. In consequence of the Dewali holidays the mines were not being worked, and Mr. Jackson, who had access to the lonite cartridges, kept for mining purposes only, took some down to the river for the purpose of procuring some fish. Two natives accompanied him. It is stated that he lighted three of the cartridges at one time, although there was only a foot of fuse on each. One of the three he threw into the river, holding the others in his hands. Almost immediately after the first exploded in the river, the explosion followed of the two still retained by him, before he had time to throw them away. Both of his hands, his face, and the lower part of his body received injuries. His arms were amputated, but he died the next morning. Mr. Jackson had had from twenty-five to thirty years' experience with the various kinds of combustibles used in connection with mining. Familiarity indeed would seem to have induced disregard for danger, or he would have remembered that the fuse would run to the cartridges in less than twenty-five seconds. It is announced that the deceased was further contravening the regulations by using the cartridges for other than mining purposes."

Truth is supplied by a correspondent with the following story respecting Sir Richard Temple:—There was plenty of fun among the distinguished party of British scientists who visited the Rocky Mountains in the second week of September. The ladies accompanying them were much delighted with the natives, and bought all sorts of trinkets from the Indians and squaws. Sir Richard Temple, who acted as leader, gave the party an air of geniality and good spirits. But poor Sir Richard, on one occasion, when the party were visiting an Indian camp, was rather imposed upon. Some Indian youngsters, in their play, had erected a scarecrow, which Sir Richard was informed was a sacred statue worshipped every morning by the tribe. Pencil and paper were instantly brought out, and Sir Richard, as was his wont, prepared an elaborate sketch of the interesting curiosity. Lord Rosse was successful in creating some amusement by being left behind among the Rockies when the train started to return. In attempting to climb a Rocky Mountain with a companion, he had underestimated the distance, or over-estimated his climbing powers, and failed to appear at the trysting-place at the appointed hour. A tramp of sixteen miles, however, brought him, shortly before midnight, weary and footsore, to the rest of the party, who had fortunately stopped for the night. At Winnipeg, on the return journey, Sir Richard Temple was publicly thanked and cheered for the manner in which he had conducted the excursion.

BOULOGNE has been infected with the gambling craze, and the introduction of a gambling hell into their midst is said to have given to the respectable residents a greater scare than would have been the case with an outbreak of cholera. The Municipal authorities, finding themselves light losers by the harmless old *Etablissement*, which used to be one of the greatest attractions to many of the visitors, have foolishly granted a concession of the building and grounds to a speculator from Paris, who has opened what is probably one of the lowest public gambling rooms in Europe. The game most in vogue is a thing called *Chemin de Fer*, which is simply roulette under the flimsiest possible disguise. The disguise, such as it is, is afforded by abolishing betting on individual numbers, and substituting groups or sub-divisions bearing the names of towns. The only thing to be said in favour of these groups is that the odds are so grossly in favour of the tables that the process of fleecing is a good deal more rapid than usual. The familiar system of *rouge* and *noir*, and of *pair* and *impair*, is retained, and *zero* is replaced by a series of halting points, called "discs," which give to the tables a far greater advantage than they have in ordinary roulette. Admission to the building is obtained on payment of 50 centimes in the afternoon, or a franc in the evening. There is also a so-called private *cercle*, where baccarat and other games are played, the qualification for which is the ability to pay an entrance fee of 20 francs. Several cases have already occurred of young Englishmen who, having gone across to enjoy their week's holiday, at the end of a couple of days have been completely cleaned out, and obliged to borrow money from hotel-keepers to take them home at once.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. R. HEYSHAM, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has resigned his commission

LIEUTENANT L. J. LENEHAN, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his commission.

IT is stated that Captain F. F. Burgess, Military Account Department, on return from furlough will be appointed 2nd Pay Examiner, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. P. LUXMOORE, Madras Staff Corps, Military Account Department, has been appointed Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, the junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their places in the department.

LIEUTENANT G. WINMILL, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted Captain to fill an existing vacancy; Volunteer J. B. Braddon has been appointed Lieutenant, *vice* Winmill; and Volunteer W. Price, Lieutenant, *vice* White, resigned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The detachment of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment stationed at Hyderabad, Sind, was ordered to proceed to Kurrachee by rail on the 25th, so as to be in readiness to embark on board the I. G. S. Clive with the head-quarters of the regiment, at present stationed in Kurrachee. Accordingly all arrangements were made, and the baggage was sent to Kotree. The married men and some of the sergeants had disposed of their furniture, and all were waiting to march on the morrow to Giddoo-bunder (a distance of three miles), when the order was cancelled by telegram. This is in consequence of an outbreak of cholera at Kotree, where several cases are reported to have occurred, some of them proving fatal. Four cases have also occurred in Hyderabad, which the troops—both European and native—are therefore forbidden to enter. There is a slight fever also prevailing in the city among the troops. The weather is getting cooler, and the troops, which are generally confined to barracks from March to October between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., are now permitted to move about throughout the day.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Private John Mitchell, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was charged before a European court-martial with having on the 11th October broken out of barracks after tattoo, he being a defaulter at the time and duly warned for guard; and also with losing by neglect certain clothing and regimental necessaries. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. Colonel G. T. Beville, Commanding the Bombay District, confirmed the sentence, but remitted six months of the imprisonment awarded.—Private Edward Agnew, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was also charged with having at Colaba on the 11th October failed to appear at the waste-house at 7-30 a.m., the place of parade appointed by the commanding officer; and also with losing by neglect certain clothing and regimental necessaries. The court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Colonel Beville confirmed the sentence, but remitted three months of the imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain H. J. Carr, will sail to-day for England via Aden with 18 officers, 7 ladies, 5 children; 227 men, 24 women, and 46 children from Bombay to England; 27 officers, 5 ladies, and 6 children; 708 men, 24 women, 54 children, 40 native servants, and 4 horses from Bombay to Aden; 22 officers, 18 ladies, and 18 children; 415 men, 46 women, 109 children, and 2 horses from Aden to England. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

From Bombay to England.

Col A H Tucker, Durham L I
Lieut A M W Renny, Staff Corps
Surg-Major and Mrs J Riddick and 2 children, AMD
Surg-Major W J Wilson, AMD
Lieut H H Dobbie, Staff Corps
Lieut W Lane Moore, RM
Lieut H M S O'Brien, N Lancashire
Capt and Mrs H F Turnbull and two children, S Lancashire
Lieut H C H Hopkins, 9th Lancers
Lieut G M V Hunt, 13th Hussars
Lieut W C Smithson, 13th Hussars
Capt and Mrs McInnis, 9th Lancers
Capt C Wood, Essex
Capt E C F Holland, RA
Lieut S B V an Donop, RA
Lieut-Col and Mrs M J Sexton, RA
Capt G W P Fulton, RA
Lieut S C W Smith, RA

From Bombay to Aden.

Major S. Cargill, R. A.
Lieut. A. G. Scott, R. A.
Captain W. A. G. Saunders, R. A.
Lieut. F. T. Fisher, R. A.
Lieut. H. R. Cook, R. A.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. C. Brook, South Lancashire.
Major E. Whitehead, South Lancashire.
Major H. Molony, South Lancashire.
Captain C. A. F. Burroughs, South Lancashire.
Captain H. K. Cavaye, South Lancashire.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Grimes, South Lancashire.
Lieut. and Adjt. and Mrs. J. E. F. Jacob, and child, South Lancashire.
Lieut. T. Lamb, South Lancashire.
Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. Foote, South Lancashire.
Lieut. H. P. Shekleton, South Lancashire.
Lieut. R. H. B. Smythies, South Lancashire.
Lieut. L. G. Aubuthon, South Lancashire.
Lieut. F. M. J. Roome, South Lancashire.
Lieut. H. L. Burrow, South Lancashire.
Lieut. F. H. B. Commeline, South Lancashire.
Lieut. A. E. S. Hartigan, South Lancashire.
Lieut. D. G. Prendergast, South Lancashire.
Major and Pay Master and Mrs. U. Fenton and six children, South Lancashire.
Quarter-Master J. H. Burne, South Lancashire.
Captain J. W. Yesbury, R. A.
Dy. Surg.-Genl. L. S. Bruce, I. M. D.
Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, Staff Corps.

From Aden to England.

Lieut-Col C E Rennie, Essex Regt
Major R B Bold, Essex Regt
Major and Mrs H F Hill and three children. Essex Regt.
Major E. Morrell, Essex Regt.
Captain C Wood, Essex Regt.
Captain H I Massy, Essex Regt.
Captain W S Watson, Essex Regt.
Lieut H H W Nasau, Essex Regt.
Lieut T Spencer, Essex Regt.
Lieut and Adjt Guilding, Essex Regt.
Lieut W B Brabazan, Essex Regt.
Lieut C H S Hock, Essex Regt.
Lieut and Mrs. T G Hopkins and three children, Essex Regt.
Lieut H C Copeman, Essex Regt.
Lieut G H M S S Power.
Capt and Quater-Master Tempest and seven children, Essex Regt.
Capt and D E Dewar, R A.
Lieut L H Ducrat, R A.
Lieut M B Bicknell, R A.
Captain H N Jervois, R A.
Lieut R M Bond, R A.
Lieut G C Dowell, R A.

THE PARSEE CHARITIES.

THIS time last year we gave a short abstract of the various benefactions by which the Parsees relieve the monotony of their money-making existence. Another year has since elapsed, and the Parsee papers have again come out with a record of the social doings of their community, including its charities and endowments. The record in question leaves much to desire, but the information to be gleaned from it is not without interest, as evidencing the social and religious idiosyncrasies of the Zoroastrians.

Briefly stated the Parsees have given away of their substance Rs. 2,94,800 in various benefactions in the year under notice. Nor do they limit these benefactions to their own community or their own religion, for we find them freely distributed for such objects as dispensaries, libraries, water-fountains, dhurmsallas, school bursaries, and even Freemasonry and Chinese pauperism. The greater portion of these benefactions are what may be called "death offerings," and are made by the families and friends of deceased persons on the occasion of their demise or on the anniversaries of the event. In one case the offering is as high as Rs. 55,720, and in another some dutiful sons offer Rs. 5,000 on the anniversary of their mother's death, which took place so far back as 1842. The Parsees have evidently strong faith in the efficacy of prayer, for they take every available occasion to lavish their substance in endowing and furnishing their places of worship. Thus we find that whenever any member of their body has prospered in the world his first ambition is to found a new place of worship or endow an old one. We have several instances of the kind in the record under notice, not only in Bombay, but in such out-of-the-way places as Aden and Zanzibar. On festive occasions, too, the Parsees do not forget their poorer brethren, for we find one donation of Rs. 4,500 given on the celebration of a marriage, and another of Rs. 25,000 for the benefit of the Parsee poor, as the donor had prospered in his business. Another donor had given away over a lakh of rupees in a previous year for the benefit of a certain charity, but finding that it required further funds to carry it through, he comes out with another quota of Rs. 44,000 during the year under report and promises Rs. 25,000 more to found an endowment in connection with it. There is one feature in these various benefactions which is noteworthy. Amongst what may be called the "Old India" party the objects for which the offerings are made are mostly to relieve pauperism by way of charity, such as endowing churches, supporting the indigent, and succouring the needy. On the other hand, the donations which proceed from the "Young India" party seem to have a leaven of Western ideas. They are for supporting girls' schools, assisting libraries, erecting water fountains, and one donor even subsidises the funds of a Masonic Lodge as a thank-offering for a piece of good fortune. The offerings of the Old India party are calculated to prevent the growth of what may be called a Poor Law in their community; whether those of the younger generation, if continued in the same channel, will subserve the same purpose, remains to be seen. We have said that the Parsees do not even forget the Chinese, when in their charitable mood. The older families amongst the Parsees owe their prosperity to the China trade, and it is in the fitness of things that these religionists should remember the country which has contributed to the prosperity of so many of their body. We accordingly find from the record that the Parsees in China have a fund of over two lakhs of rupees, one of the objects of which is to assist and support indigent Chinese. We also glean from the record that frequent appeals are made from the mofussil for the excavation and renovation of wells and tanks, and for the repair of roads, in places out of the reach of Local Funds. Such appeals are never made in vain. Over and above these charities, the Parsees of Bombay and other places have large endowment funds, amounting to over a quarter of a million sterling, or 25 lakhs of rupees, the income derived from which is devoted to the benefit of the poor among their body.

The past year amongst the Parsees promises to be an *annus mirabilis* in the history of their religion. It has witnessed a disruption in their religious hierarchy which is in a measure analogous to the Free Kirk movement of Scottish history. At first sight it may appear to be a fortuitous movement, but in reality it is an outcome of the conflict between new and old ideas. Hitherto the confirmation ritual of the Zoroastrian clergy of the "Established Church" used to take place in their sacerdotal stronghold of Nowsaree, and no clergyman was deemed worthy of his cloth unless he had received his "imprimatur" in that nursery of orthodoxy. Latterly, however, new ideas have been surging up, principally amongst the liberalizing members of the priesthood, who are for the most part connected with the capital of the Presidency. These radical spirits have set up the claims of Bombay as an equally good nursery for the clergy. This the orthodox portion will not hear of, and this portion has seceded bodily from the allegiance of the first Fire-temple in Bombay because the head of it has put himself in the van of the new movement. The laity, too, are divided, the majority being with the orthodox seceders, and the "Young India" party patronising the liberalizing party.

In the last census report of Bombay, Dr. Weir remarks on the "high vitality" of the Parsee population of the island. The record we are noticing gives figures of the yearly mortality amongst the Parsees which emphasise the remark. We are told, that the total deaths during the year were 993, which give a death-rate of a fraction over 20 per 1,000 on a population of 48,600. The total population of Zoroastrians in the whole of India is given at 85,350, mostly concentrated in the Bombay Presidency, Bengal having only 156, Madras 143, and Burmah 83. We read of one death in Australia, and another in Europe. Altogether the record we are noticing is replete with interest for those disposed to look below the surface of things.

THE MOHORRUM FESTIVAL.

THE festival commemorating the martyrdom of Hussain, the grandson of Mahomed, which commenced on the day of the last new moon reached its culminating point yesterday evening, when the taboots were led out in a grand procession through the principal quarters of the native town, and immersed in the sea at Mody-bay. These days are consecrated by the Shiah sect of the Musaulmans—Moguls, Khojahss, and others—to holy meditation, the more devout among the number testifying to the ardent faith that is in them by violently beating their breasts, chanting dolorous dirges, and showing such other signs of excessive grief for an event which occurred over 1200 years ago. The Sunis, on the other hand, who believe in the righteousness of the cause of the Khalif who slew Hussain and his followers on the field of Kerbella, give themselves up to joy and merry-making which shows itself in many queer ways. Some of them bedaub themselves with black and yellow stripes, and clap on the head a hood made to resemble the head of a tiger, tie round their wrists circular pieces of wood like the flat end of native oars, and assume a variety of ludicrous movements, according to their own conception of the ways of their prototype of the jungle. They try to look as ferocious as possible, and levy black-mail from petty shopkeepers; others, assuming the role of fakirs, besmear themselves with dust and ashes, but the defiant tone in which they demand money from quiet folk is quite at variance with the humility of their garb. Some of these fakirs who were to be seen yesterday were there in fulfilment of the sacred wishes of their parents, who had taken a solemn vow that should it please God and his Prophet to keep their children alive till they grew up to man's estate, they should go about the streets during the ten days of Mohorrum begging for their bread. They are said to fare well enough, because the charitable instincts of their co-religionists attain their fullest development on this occasion. In remembrance of the tradition that a considerable portion of the army of Hussain had perished in the burning desert for want of water, one might see earthen pots of water sweetened with sugar, or sherbet, occupying shady corners, where any Mussulman might go and drink his fill. The principal feature of the festival are the taboots, which were very numerous yesterday, and were seen with lively interest by natives who had turned out in their thousands, and had stationed themselves in lines five and six deep all along the route taken by the procession. The taboots, which are said to represent the mausoleum of the martyr at Kerbella, were of every conceivable size, shape, and material. Some of them were rather pretentious and elegant structures, having domes and minarets glittering with tinsel, and supported on the heads of figures of men and women or resting on the back of peacocks, horses, or such other animals of clay. The more modest specimens were of the shape of kettle-drums, and were adorned with gold and silver paper. Beyond the "tigers" and fakirs, there were grotesquely attired buffoons, and athletes going through various evolutions on the muhkum (a wooden pole) which was carried in bullock carts. There were also troops of young men flourishing sticks in the air, and careering about like mad, wildly ejaculating such words as "Hai Hussain!" and "Dhula!" In fine, there appeared to be no end of wild dance and ear-piercing music; of crying, singing, and chanting. The most noticeable feature of the spectacle was the preponderance over the Mahomedans of Cammattee and other inferior classes of Hindoos, who had come out with a large variety of taboots. Each trade guild had a taboot of its own—butchers, shoe-makers, boatmen, &c., being alike represented. There were also representatives of the fishermen; whose faith seems to be so comprehensive as to lead them to do equal honour to the Mohorrum of the Mussulmans and the Holi of the Hindoos, as well as to the festivals of Roman Catholic saints at Bandora. The Shians are, of course, much scandalized by the spectacle, which they regard as a pitiful burlesque of a most solemn event. This year rumours were rife throughout the native quarters of an impending conflict between the opposing sects. It is very probable that scenes of bloodshed might become an annual institution, as regular as the Mohorrum itself, if the police did not take due precautions for the preservation of peace. Sir Frank Souter, with his principal officers, was busy riding about to see that all was quiet, and most of the taboots had an escort of police, both mounted and on foot. It was also in the interests of peace that all the country liquor-shops in the town were, according to usual custom, ordered to be closed, lest the "fine phrenzy" to which some of the devotees succeed in working themselves up should find a dangerous stimulant in alcohol. It was, however, not difficult to perceive here and there instances of persons being flushed with something else than religious excitement, and it is well known that when people are unable to find the forbidden drink they seek solace in Cologne water. It may not be generally known that these who appear as "Master Stripes" have an amiable duty to perform. At the request of mothers they take children in their arms, and when they are restored to their parents after a while, the latter fondly imagine that they have secured by these means the safe deliverance of their little ones from any calamity that might threaten them in future—yea, even from the jaws of death. Most of the taboots were dipped in the sea by six o'clock, and about an hour or two later all the evidences of life, bustle, and excitement at Mody Bay vanished as if by magic, and the moon shone brightly on a scene which was suggestive of nothing but tranquillity and repose.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.—During the past day a small barometric depression has been developed over the north-west Himalaya, occasioning a fall of the barometer and unsettled rainy weather at hill stations with a brisk fall of temperature on the plains of the Punjab and on the neighbouring districts of the N.-W. P. and Rajputana. The pressure has decreased decidedly in Bengal. The barometer has fallen generally elsewhere. Changes are irregular. Readings are highest in Peshawur, and lowest in Colombo and Moulmein. The wind is still variable. In Upper India, Rajputana, and Gujarat it is between north and east; elsewhere the temperature has decreased. Generally in the Indus Valley, the Gangetic plain as far as Behar, over the central parts of the country, and Bombay the sky is clear; elsewhere it is cloudy to overcast, and in the south of the peninsula and Pegu the weather is rainy. Rain to-day:—Nogapatam, 4½ inches; Ludhiana, Simla, Chakrata, Mercara, Tuticorin, and Colombo, 1 inch; Wellington and Cochin, ½ inch. Previously, nil.

THE FIGHTING IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

ADDITIONAL particulars of the fighting on the 24th are supplied by the correspondent of the *Englishman* who writes:—Early on the 24th, the following troops were marched out of camp to attack the enemy:—One troop of the 1st Bombay Lancers and half a battalion of the 4th Punjab Infantry in the advance guard, one troop of the 10th Bombay Lancers on the left flank, one troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry on the right flank, the main column consisted of 200 rifles of the 98th Regiment the 9-1 Battery, half a battalion of the 45th Sikhs, and a detachment of P. W. O. Grenadiers. The second detachment of the Grenadiers formed the rear guard. The force was commanded by Brigadier General Sir O. Tanner and attended by Sir R. Sandeman. Starting at 4-30 the column marched 12 miles across the valley and reached the foot of the hills at about 8, when a halt was made. The ground may be roughly described as two low and one high ranges, running parallel to each other. A number of Pathans were visible on the low ranges. They fired on our troops as they approached. The Mountain Battery took up a position on the first range; half the guns were brought into action during the day. To their left the North Staffordshire entered the hills flanked by the Lancers and the Punjab Cavalry to their right. The 4th Punjab Infantry marched in further on to the right. There stood the Sikhs and the Grenadiers. At 9-30 the battery opened fire at 1,200 yards range, on a number of Pathans who stood on the range beyond. The Pathans dispersed rapidly and made for the highest range. The battery pursued them with sheil and shrapnel up to 2,300 yards, firing with excellent aim. On one spot five Pathans were found dead. In one narrow gorge, especially, great execution was done. Meanwhile the 4th P. I. who entered the hills first came up with the Pathans, who sallied out sword in hand, but were driven back with great loss. Four men of the 4th P. I. were wounded. The North Staffordshire, though the men marched well over difficult ground, found the enemy fled, but upon returning an advance party under Captain Wood discovered a group of Pathans who had hidden themselves and who attacked the men. The Pathans were all shot. The retreat was sounded at 11. The troops re-assembled at the foot of the hills at about 12. The column returned to camp at 5 p.m. The casualties on our side were four men of the 4th P. I. wounded. Those of the enemy are given as sixty-four dead and wounded. I think the number of them wounded is much larger, many of them having fled. Most of the dead lay where the battery had fired, and where the 4th P. I. had charged.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Major Macey,
a Messrs A and H Ashdown.
a Mr D E W Leighton.
a Mr E B Thomason, Pusu, Bengal
a Lieut-Col A F Dobbs, Hyderabad.
a Mr C C Handal, P W D, Hyderabad.
Lieut J Wood, 13th Hussars.
a Mrs Currie, Deesa.
a Mr R A Cordner, Meerut.
a Col and Mrs W G Davies, C S I, Fin. Commissioner, England.
a Mr D McCracken, England.
a Sir Comer and Lady Petheran, Chief Justice of N. West England.
a Miss W Roberts, Do.
a Miss Thomson, Do.
a Mr N L Paiologus, Do.
a Mr W J Eales, Do.
a Miss E Ricketts, Do.
a Miss Ja P Jones, Do.
a Mr Lewis Gordon, Do.
a Mr S D Pears, Do.
a Capt and Mrs Cameron, England.
Capt and Mrs Carpenter, R N, England.
a Col Dalrymple, Do.
a Mr and Mrs Martin, Do.
a Miss Bleazby, Do.
a Miss Martin Do.
a Mr and Mrs Meaner Smith, England.
a Major Radford, R A, England.
Major and Mrs Short, Poona.
Mr H Fraser, Ahmedabad.
a Lieut A M Renny, 7th BC.
a Mrs T H Sealy, Calcutta.
a Mrs T H Western, England.
a Miss Crossman, Do.
a Col and Mrs Beddy, Do.
a Miss Richardson, Do.
a Miss Chapman, Do.
a Mr Richardson, Do.
a Mrs Goodwyn, Do.
a Miss Daindridge, Do.
a Mr C Kirkpatrick, Do.
a Mr R W Robertson, Do.
a Mr and Mrs J H Harrison, B C S, England.
a Major and Mrs Woodcock, England.
Mrs Fraser, Do.
Dr D Mullen, Do.
Major Higinson, Do.
a Mr G W Macpherson, C S, Surat.

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs K Best, Ahmedabad.
Mr and Mrs Kleinhaleht, Berar.
Capt and Mrs Ternan, Kurrachee.
Mrs R Coghlan, Kurrachee.
Mr and Mrs G S Young, Bombay.
Mr W M Ludlow, Bombay.
a Miss Brooke, Poona.
a Major & Mrs McCausland, Kirkee.

LANGWLIE HOTEL, LANOWLIE.

Mr and Mrs E Newton, Shahbad.
Mr C L H Cox, 4th Bombay Rifle.
Mr and Mrs J O'Connell, B B and C I Railway.
Two Misses O'Connell, B B and C I Railway.
Mr and Mrs F. W. Stevens, Bombay.

KHANDALA HOTEL.

Hon J Scotts and family, Bombay.
Mrs Killen and children, Bombay.
Mr Cornforth and family, Bombay.
Miss Gamble, Bombay.
Hon Kemball and family, Bombay.
a Mr and Mrs Spry, Kaira.
a Captain Hogge, Umballa.
a Lieut Raymond Smythies, Umballa.
a Mrs Curtis,
Mrs C Burton, England.
Lieut J G Ridge, 11th Regt, England.
a Lieut T A Fischer, 13th Regt, England.
Major Tyndall, Poona.
a Surg Major Barry, England.
Lieut W Y Foster, R H A, Kirkee.
Mr C W Whish, B C S.
a Lt Colonel and Mrs Sexton
a Lt Col and Mrs Brooke.
Mr E D M Hooper, Forest Dept, Bellary.
Mr J R Grainger, A V D.
a Lieut C L H Cox, 4th Regt, Poona.
Surg Major Fawcett, A M D, Kamptee.
Lieut J Davies, 1st Bo Lancers.
Mr T R Middleton, Surat.
a Capt Hopkins,
Lieut G B Hodgson, BSC, Poona.
Mr and Mrs E Prichard, London
Mr J Bellwood, London.
Mr R W Cox, London.
Mr C O F Maquin, Madras.
General Mallaby, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Barker, Bombay.
a Capt and Mrs McInnis, Umballa.
Mr and Mrs E S Byrne, Dy Compir Geni, Bombay.
a Surg Major and Mrs Preston, England.
Miss Byrne, Bombay.
Mr W H Taylor, Bombay.
Mr Sc Stinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr J P Mitarachi, Oomrawattee.
Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Mr K Minors, Bombay.
Lieut F C Grant, 1st C I Horse, Augar.
Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay.
Mr G L Burne, Do.
Mr A Murcott, Do.
Mr

more moral than it chooses to be.". Congress is forbidden, by the Constitution to interfere with "an establishment of religion," and although Utah, as a territory, is subject to Federal legislation concerning the marriage laws, the population is so overwhelmingly Mormon in sentiment that it is almost impossible to obtain evidence to support any prosecution for polygamy, or juries who will convict when evidence is brought before them. Every State is omnipotent in making its own marriage laws, so that in supporting the "patriarchal" institution of polygamy—or "plural marriage," as "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" prefers to call it—the Mormons claim that they are "contending in a peaceable and legal manner for the same rights, privileges and immunities that are possessed by their fellow-citizens,—for these only, and no more." These are the words of President Taylor himself, and apparently they sound so well in his own ears that he goes on to make the further claim that the struggle is "on behalf of the principles of freedom throughout the world." Thus it is clear that polygamy must be suppressed in some way or other before Utah is elevated to the position of a State, otherwise it would be instantly and irrevocably established as a recognised legal institution.

The first important legislative action on the subject was the Bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in 1882, making polygamy a misdemeanour, and disfranchising every person found guilty of it. The failure of the Edmunds Law being evident, another and more stringent one has just been passed. Its principal features are authority to compel the testimony of husband or wife in prosecutions for polygamy; the institution of a trial on the complaint of a common informer, instead of limiting the complaint to one of the injured parties; the abolition of woman suffrage; the re-enforcement of an obsolete law of 1862, forbidding any religious or charitable Society to hold property exceeding £10,000; and the transference of the Mormon Church Corporations to a Board of fourteen trustees to be appointed by the President; and the abolition of the Perpetual Immigration Fund of the Church. But since the Constitution, as we have said, forbids Congress to make any law "respecting an establishment of religion," it seems clear that several of these provisions are unconstitutional; and, moreover, the appointment of trustees to deal with such large sums of money as the Mormon Church possesses, opens a field to an unlimited amount of jobbery. Meanwhile, the private ingenuity of the country is busy suggesting remedies. One never-paper adviser Congress to prohibit the immigration of Mormon female recruits. This, it says with apparent seriousness, is the radical remedy. "We must tell the man who wants too many wives that we will not let him have any women." Another proposal is to buy out the Mormons with three months' surplus revenue. The American German Methodist Church would adopt quite different measures. Mormonism, it declares, is an ulcer which must be cut off with the sword or burnt out with powder. One writer suggests that Colonel Bob Ingersoll, the Atheist lecturer, should be turned loose in Salt Lake City with an armed escort. A final suggestion—and we are not sure that it is not as good as any of them—is that the Government should establish a few milliners' shops in the Territory. "If these Mormon Elders," says the ingenious correspondent, "once get into a struggle with the milliners, they will begin to economise and cut off wife after wife, just as a man drops his periodicals in bad times. A few woman delegates—Congresswomen—would have seen this long ago." But while Congress is legislating, and individuals are offering infallible remedies the Mormons go on marrying and giving in marriage, and polygamy itself remains triumphant or undefeated.

No one, of course, knows so well where the shoe pinches as he who wears it; still, to an outsider this question seems to present no special difficulties. Either polygamy is contrary to the laws of the United States, or it is not: if the latter, leave the Mormons in such peace as their domestic arrangements are likely to afford them; if the former, let the first step be to cover the question of polygamy entirely from the question of Mormon doctrines. Adopt any measures that may be temporarily necessary to convict those who are living in polygamy, and then punish them, like other transgressors, with fines and imprisonment. If juries will not convict on clear evidence, let the trial be before Judges alone, or let the cases be removed to Washington. If even a change in the Constitution is required, in order that the laws of the country may be enforced, let it be made; it will not be the only one concerning marriage and kindred subjects that will soon be found necessary.

ROYALTY IN PARIS.

Nobody but Victor Hugo has written adequately about Paris; none but his grandiose and apocalyptic language can give an idea of the vast and varied life of the town. It is, as Hugo says, the town of light, of ideas, of labour; the town of all the vices and virtues, of all extremes, of all contrasts, of all surprises, of all intensities. If one really allows oneself to observe consciously the life of Paris, one is dazzled, astonished, constantly amused and interested. One recalls the strange metaphors of Hugo: Paris is "the logarithm of the three civilisations of Rome, Athens, and Jerusalem reduced to a single formula." The life of Paris is a sublime tetrology; Paris is "an institution, and the invasion of its fashions, its manners, its elegence, its irony, its enthusiasm, advances irresistibly and penetrates everywhere." This is the synthesis, the summing up of the philosopher: the observer sees the details, and only on reflection connects them with the gigantic formula of the author of "La Legende des Siecles." The observer is struck by something curious, and he says, "Ah! it is only at Paris that you can see a thing like that!" The other afternoon (says a writer in the *World*) I went into a tavern at Montmartre, "Le Chat Noir," a famous rendezvous for young painters, poets, and wits, and, from the point of view of the decoration, one of the minor curiosities of Paris. But, after all, it is a simple tavern where you drink beer, smoke, and talk. Well, at the next table to mine was sitting a king, a majesty! And his Majesty was drinking beer, and smoking a briar-root pipe! Achille I., King of Araucania and Patagonia—for he it was—is a stalwart black-haired man of forty-three years, with moustache, barbiche, and the build of an athlete who lifts weights at a fair. His full name is Gustave Achille Laviarde, and by an Act registered at Paris in 1882, and covered with Araucanian and Patagonian signatures, he is recognised successor of M. de Tonneins, better known as Orelie Antoine I. Achille I. desires to continue the enterprise of his predecessor, and to obtain the protectorate of France for his kingdom, which is about two and a half times as big as France. In these days of colonial policy Achille I. may reasonably hope to succeed, the more so as he is backed by some of the great bankers of Paris.

At the same time the Paris correspondent of *Truth* says:—The Empress Eugenie spent a sad week with the Duchesse de Mouchy, in her new house near the Hotel des Invalides. She was attracted to the scenes of her former triumphs, when to look at the balcony of the Ecole Militaire where she witnessed so many reviews in imperial state, was at Longchamps, St. Cloud, in the Tuileries Gardens, and everywhere passed almost unnoticed. Her cousin, M. de Lesseps, hastened from Berry to pay his respects to her. She was paid many visits, but was not in a mood to receive any but old and valued friends. It is not at all true that she wants to make peace between her cousin, Prince Napoleon and his eldest son, whom she calls her petit-neveu. She was very much actuated in going over the theatre on which the Imperial drama was played by her and the Emperor. But her general attitude was that of a person who thinks much suffering has come almost to be insensible. Her complexion is bleached as her hair. The eyes of pale blue have lost the faculty of lighting up. It would be hard to say whether they express indifference to most things or resignation. But they look stiff, they had cried so much that no more tears were left in them. The Empress drove about in a plain coupe. She was always in black crepe and merino. Her figure has lost all flexibility and, though the Carlsbad waters were of service to her, she has the stiff walk that rheumatism or the weight of years gives. The outlines of the shoulders, however, retain some of their former elegance. As the adherents of Prince Victor are anxious to organise an electoral campaign by next year, and to obtain pecuniary assistance from the Empress, the house of the Duchesse de Mouchy was closely watched when she was there. If the world has not gone from her, she has lost all taste for it. The seclusion of Farnborough sometimes weighs upon her. Nevertheless, she said she would be glad to return to it after her Continental trip. At Carlsbad she refused all exceptional honours and favours, lived quietly at an hotel, and took her place in a queue at the pump. Her old vivacity has died out. If it had not, she would try to subjugate it, for she ascribes to her impetuous disposition the culminating error of the Emperor's reign, and another event for which she will mourn as long as life and consciousness remain to her. She has the generosity to admit the errors of judgment into which she was hurried, and which were attended with disastrous consequences both for her nation over which, by an astounding freak of fortune, she became the Sovereign. The Empress still thinks aloud, and talks often and rapidly of what is on her mind. She ill bears any mental tension, unless in religious exercises, and has not the resources of music, embroidery, knitting, or sewing, which enabled Marie Amelie to beguile the tedium of a residence at Claremont. Her infirmity prevents her walking as much as she wishes. She lives altogether at Farnborough in the past and among objects reminding her of departed glories of the emperor and of her illstarred son, of whom she can now speak without falling into paroxysms of grief. The inner woman is chastened by affliction and the outer woman faded; but she is more interesting, perhaps, than when she had the prestige of beauty, a throne, and (externally) the most brilliant Court in Europe. I have heard her compared to Henrietta Maria, who also had reason to deplore the impetuosity of her disposition. That Queen, however, had a trial in her old age to which the Empress has not been subjected. She lived in France when she was a discrowned Queen and widow in dire poverty. Her house at Bois Colombes was in the marshy part of a wind-swept plain, and being too poor to buy firewood, she had to stay in bed in winter to keep herself warm.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE COY. LD.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

E. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best securities, now amount to
£4,382,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS and HOUSES, also on Bombay and Lower Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and GODOWNS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,000
" 1883 ..... £311,000

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium remitted. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children at very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary BONUS 74 per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when required leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1857	£1,156,5 1 17 2	1877	£2,758,42 19
1872	£2,736,21 1 5	1883	£3,382,651 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,00
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000, 00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 8,750,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000, 00

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can effect ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALSO CLASSIC PUBLICITY LOTTERY IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES, *Not granted by any other Company whatever:*—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of joining any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,676 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 53,72 45.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 5	Rs. a. p. 28 10

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Condition liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lowest Policies (Every Option). Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 40 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agencies in India.

FOR SALE, MANILA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. RAICTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First-class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster-General; JOHN E. PURNEAUX, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. DYCE, 21, MAIDA HILL, Edinburgh.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the pare (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every description of [illegible]

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, on;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; HOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

CHAMPAGNE.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.
MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON,
AWARDED
NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.
LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Alimentative Compound, Stanniels Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors, Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	4 doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 35 0
Flannel Shirts	each 3 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 5 0
Soiled Linen bags	Rs. 5-10 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 6 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 16 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
JUST UNPACKED
A very large consignment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SINGLE AND DOUBLE
TERAI HATS,
OF VERY SUPERIOR FELT.
Rs. 4-15, Rs. 5-15, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 8-15, Rs. 10-8, each,

ALEX. FERGUSON AND
DISTILLERS, GLASGO
WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHI Australia and China.
These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and recommending them to consumers.
We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gall of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.
We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTO
MILITARY SQUAR
BOMBAY.

BERNARD, ASPLEN,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERA
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machi
Shaping, Slotting, Drilli
Pumps of all sizes and
Centrifugal Pumps, by
Saw Benches, Band Saw
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditt
Steel ditt
Every description of E
Plant ready for delive

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portab of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is disch atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at

SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN MORGAN & C
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LO

Regret to find that many Customers have been cause annoyance and disappointme circulars from firms of almos lar name leading them to that they had removed their bu

It is therefore necessary to themselves, and due to their very and much valued connection an Officers and Gentlemen of the Services, that they should state they still carry on their busine their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON,

where the measures and patterns their customers are all registered.

JOHN MORGAN &

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent the kind awarded Prize Medal at Exhibition, 1884.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SAN

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever presented to Brain, Nerve Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Condit System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Virul from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Co

HOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, R the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Pho upho ric Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fre sh Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and Great Activity of M

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Bra Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney Diseases from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, wit any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in condi Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphod he deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably rest treparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphod Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered, with either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than be EVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." The Bl and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulse arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Bo number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospi DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the Government stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has called forth several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Govern before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN Troops.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

KANNY AND CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9 MEADOW-STREET,
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPOLO,
The Tobacconist.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LD.
ADVANCES made on approved Security at moderate interest, repa convenient instalments, in connection with the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a limited ext following terms:—
6 per cent per annum for { 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, } subject to
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and particulars apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Managing
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS
HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		
Do. F	do.	
Do. FF	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	
Do. FG	do.	
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per
Do. FF	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	
lb. tins F	do.	
Do. FF	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	
Do. A W I American	do.	
Do. U S Rifle	do.	
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUR
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.